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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS

DINING IN DELMONICO'S

THE REPUBLICANS HAVE A BIG SPREAD,

AND DRINK TO HARRISON'S SUCCESS.

How Kansas Intimidates Voters—The California Delegation — Election Bets in Indiana.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The republican campaign orators tonight filled the main hall of Delmonico's brim full of enthusiasm in the celebration of the success of their efforts in the late campaign. Nearly all the local republicans were present.

Another Republican Congressman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 14.—The official returns from the first congressional district have not yet been received. It is understood, however, that, based on the latest returns, Thompson, democrat, now concedes the election of his opponent, DeHaven, republican. If DeHaven is elected, the California congressional representation will stand five republicans and one democrat, a gain of one republican.

Arkansas Returns.

LITTLE ROCK, November 14.—Official returns from the second congressional district give C. R. Breckinridge, democrat, eight hundred and thirty-two majority over John M. Clayton, republican. Cate, democrat, is undoubtedly elected over Featherstone, independent, who received republican support, but the official figures cannot yet be given. Returns from thirty-three counties give Mr. Cleveland a majority of 25,467.

How Kansas Intimidates Voters.

TOPEKA, Kas., November 14.—The official returns from all but fifteen counties have been received. These, with unofficial figures from fifteen counties, which have not yet reported, places the republican plurality at 82,000, making Kansas the banner republican state of the union, leading Pennsylvania 4,000.

And This is Where Victory was Expected!

DES MOINES, Ia., November 14.—The Register has returns from all of the 99 counties of Iowa, giving Harrison 209,139; Cleveland 178,-778. Harrison plurality 30,361.

PAYING THEIR BETS.

The Gamblers in Indiana Passing Over the Money.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 14.—As the official returns slowly come in, hundreds of election bets are being paid. It is estimated that about $300,000 changed hands in Indianapolis, and one of the best posted betting men in the state, who participated actively in the campaign, estimates that not less than one million dollars was wagered on president, on the state of Indiana. The democrats are consoled by winning small sums from enthusiastic republicans on this (Marion) county, which went for Cleveland by a plurality of 378.

CREDITORS CANNOT GET IT.

Important Decision to Holders of Life Insurance Policies.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The Washington supreme court of the United States, through Chief Justice Fuller, has rendered an opinion of unusual interest to holders of life insurance policies. Thomas L. Hume, of the District of Columbia, died in 1881, totally insolvent, but leaving $35,000 in life insurance policies. The policies were by their terms payable either to the widow or children of the deceased. The administrators and creditors of Hume's estate sought to force the application of the proceeds of the policies to the payment of debts due creditors, on the ground that the premiums paid by Hume were a fraudulent transfer of an insolvent's estate and void as against creditors and that consequently the proceeds of the policies should insure to the benefit of Hume's estate and not to the beneficiaries named in the policies.

The supreme court holds that the beneficiaries are entitled to the proceeds of all policies without any deduction whatever on account of premiums paid, holding that the husband and father has the full right to insure his life in the interest of his wife and children, and that where such policies are effected in the name of beneficiaries, they are no part of estate of the deceased insolvent and, therefore, cannot be regarded as a fraudulent assignment of any part of his estate when so effected.

THE PEOPLE VS. THE TRUST.

Suit to Dissolve a New York Refining Company.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The suit brought by the attorney-general on behalf of the people of the state of New York against North River Sugar Refining company to dissolve that corporation, on the ground that it had exceeded the privileges granted by its charter in becoming one of the members of the great sugar trust on the first of October, 1887, and other sugar companies, was brought to trial today in the supreme court. This action is one of the results of the senate investigating committee of last winter, which for the first time brought to light a deed of trust under which different sugar companies have formed a combination. It was subtantially agreed at the outset by the counsel that there would be no controverted question of fact for the court to pass upon, but it would merely be a question of law. The formality of drawing a jury was then gone through with. The jury were told that as the only question at issue was one of law for the court to pass upon, their services would not be needed at the trial. They were only required to be present at the end of the case to go through the formality of rendering a verdict as directed by the court. Counsel agreed that the testimony to be offered would not take any very great length of time, and that after today they would ask to have the case adjourned until Wednesday next in order to argue the questions of law. With this understanding the jurors were dismissed until next Wednesday. Attorney-General Labor opened the case for the people and the taking up of testimony was begun. The witnesses are some of those who were before the state committee and also before the congressional committee investigating "trusts" and the facts today stated have already been told.

DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA.

Governor Swineford Regards It as a Future Rival of Montana and Wyoming.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The governor of Alaska, A. P. Swineford, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, states that the white population has greatly increased, and he estimates that there are 25,000 natives. The total population is 49,850, and of this number there are 6,500 whites, 1,900 Creoles and 2,950 Aleuts.

He says that the climate is favorable and the soil rich. He sees no reason why Alaska may not ultimately rival Montana and Wyoming as a cattle country. The stamp mill on Douglas Island, which the report says is the largest in the world, has an estimated output of $150,-000 in gold per month. Other gold mines are being developed on the same island, and the report notes the sale of four claims for $1,500,-000.

Promising silver discoveries have been made. The governor thinks that there is enough coal in the territory to supply the whole of the United States for centuries. There are fourteen public schools in Alaska which last year were placed under the territorial board. In addition to the public schools there are eight Protestant, two Catholic and seventeen Greco-Russian mission schools.

The governor reiterates the charges made in the last annual report relative to the violation of law and the ill treatment of the natives by the agents of the Alaska commercial company. He credits the company with adhering faithfully to its contract with the government as to the number of seals to be killed on the Seal Islands, and the treatment of the natives there, but elsewhere in the territory, he says, where the company rule is supreme, "the people are little better than serfs of that powerful company."

THE AQUEDUCT SWINDLE.

Workmen Testify How the Contractors Swindled the Government.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The military court of inquiry into the aqueduct tunnel scandal developed some very interesting testimony today. Frank Thompson, a bricklayer on the tunnel, testified that the brick was good, but that the packing behind the brick arch was frequently very poor. Incompetent men were employed, and they were hurried so by the sub-contractors that it was impossible that the work could be good. The workmen, witness testified, were driven to deception by the contractors. The conspiracy was thoroughly organized, and its object was to deceive the government inspectors. The workmen always knew when the chief inspectors were coming, and it was easy for them to deceive the inspectors. A great deal of bad work was done at night, when nobody but the sub-inspectors were ever around. One morning an inspector examined some work done the night before and discovered a hole in it big enough to drive a government wagon into. It took three days to pack this cavity.

Civil Engineer George H. Coryell, who was at one time employed on the work, testified that the masonry lining was, in his opinion, too weak to withstand the pressure that would be put upon it. He condemned the whole scheme for the work, and declared that the tunnel was nothing more than an expensive hole. The fact was brought out that witness and Major Lydecker, who had charge of the work, were on bad terms with each other. To one question the witness replied: "Major Lydecker was in charge of the work, but I know he never did his duty." To another he said that he had not now, and never did have, any confidence in Lydecker. The congressional aqueduct investigating committee were to have met today, but only Senators Edmunds and Faulkner were present. An adjournment was taken until tomorrow. The investigation, Senator Edmunds said, would be thorough and complete, both as to extent of bad work and responsibility for it.

HE KILLED THE CHILDREN

And Paid the Penalty of His Crime on the Gallows.

LEBANON, Pa., November 14.—At 11:08 o'clock today William Showers was hung in the jail yard for the murder of his two grandchildren at Annville on May 17, 1887. He was attended by Rev. Mr. Heil, of the evangelical association of this city, and Rev. Mr. Reitzler (his former pastor) of the Lutheran church at Annville. Passes were issued by the sheriff to about four hundred persons to witness the hanging, and the small yard was crowded. The sheriff and his deputies marched on either side of the condemned man from the iron cell through the corridor to the scaffold, preceded by the ministers. A short, solemn service was held in his cell and on the scaffold just before the black cap was drawn over the condemned man's head. After the service on the scaffold the trap was sprung and the aged murderer was swung into eternity. He made no statement on the gallows and showed great firmness throughout the solemn ceremonies. Death resulted from strangulation. Showers's body will be taken to Annville by his two sons, to whom he left a letter of twenty pages, giving full instructions, and, it is thought, a confession.

THEY WERE RELEASED.

The Soldiers Who Went Gunning On Mexican Soil.

EL PASO, Tex., November 14.—Major Logan, who with a number of United States soldiers, was arrested while hunting in Mexico, Sunday, telegraphed the facts to the United States collector of customs at El Paso. Judge Magoffin applied to the Mexican collector of customs at Juarez, Senor Loaza, for the release of Major Degan and his soldiers. Collector Loaza promptly granted the order and it was sent down Monday, but it turned out that the arrest was made by gendarmes from Chihuahua, whose chief refused to obey Loaza's orders. On learning this Collector Loaza telegraphed to Chihauhau and obtained the necessary order. Major Logan writes to Collector Magoffin that he had been often invited by Mexican officers and citizens to go over and hunt. He also says that he and his party have not been properly cared for by their captors during their confinement, and that but for kindness of Mexican friends they would have actually suffered.

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.

A Petition to the Pope in Regard to Their Services.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—A dispatch from Rome, saying that a petition had been presented to the propaganda protesting against the predominating influence of German Catholics in America, having been shown to a prominent theologian of this city, he said that such a movement had been on foot since last council at Baltimore, and that a petition was presented at Notre Dame, Indiana, at the golden jubilee of Father Lorria, drawn up by Archbishop Ireland, and signed by seven bishops, embodying a request that the catechism shall be taught only in the English language, and that in these German parishes, where sermons heretofore were preached in German, they should now be preached in English, and that no more festivities of any German nature should be tolerated; in short, that everything German should be abolished. Bishops Dwenger and Macs were chosen to present the petition in Rome.

REMOVING THE INDIANS.

The Southern Utes to be Removed from Colorado to Utah.

DURANGO, Col., November 14.—It now looks as if the commission appointed last spring will be successful in removing the Southern Utes from Colorado. Two weeks ago the commissioners and a delegation of the Utes appointed for the purpose returned from Utah, where they went to look up the new reservation. The council was held at the agency yesterday, and all the Indians present—one-fourth of the tribe—signed the treaty providing for the removal to a new reservation in Utah. The provisions of this treaty have not been made public. One or two bands object to going, but a member of the commission informed the Associated Press correspondent that he anticipated no trouble in securing the signatures of three fourths of the tribe to the treaty, which will be sufficient to remove them. The council will probably be held every day for this purpose.

BUSINESS GROWING BETTER.

The Furnaces Resuming Work—Cheering Signs of Progress.

READING, Pa., November 14.—As a result of an improvement in the iron trade, the Reading railroad company today issued orders for a resumption of work at its large furnace at Bechtelsville, this county, which has been idle for some months. The other company furnaces will resume as fast as they can be repaired.

The Glendale rolling mill, a few miles away, also resumed today. In anticipation of the increased traffic, the Reading company today put 125 men at work double tracking the East Pennsylvania branch between this city and Allenton, forty-two miles.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 14.—A dog owned by Patriot Walsh, went mad yesterday and attacked Miss Cora Walsh, an 18 year old daughter of the owner, biting her on both arms. In attempting to rescue his daughter, Mr. Walsh was badly bitten on the hand. The dog then started on a mad flight through the city with several policemen in pursuit. He bit fully fifty animals and finally attacked a small child, tearing out one of the little fellow's cheeks and devouring an eye. After a chase of two miles the dog was killed.

POWDERLY'S ARMY.

THE KNIGHT'S OF LABOR CONVENTION IN INDIANAPOLIS.

A DECREASE IN NUMBER REPORTED.

Reports Read and Acted Upon—The Treasurer's Statement—Work of the Women—Notes of the Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 14.—There are in the Knights of Labor between ten thousand and twelve thousand women and the number has reached 33,000. These organizations are represented by Mrs. L. M. Barry, of Philadelphia, general organizer and lecturer; Mrs. Stevens, of Toledo, and Miss Burke, of Bellaire. Mrs. Barry, who has special charge of this branch of the work, says:

"The organization of working women has done much to better their condition, but it has, of course, been gradual." She considers education a great relief for the masses of the working people, and advocates all practical means looking to that end.

The morning session of the general assembly was almost entirely devoted to reports of the treasurer, Frederick Turner; of the general investigation of woman's work and wages, Mrs. L. M. Barry; and of the general executive board. The roll was called for the introduction by districts of documents and resolutions, such as they would see fit to offer. These were referred unread to what is called the distribution committee, by whom they will be given to proper committees.

A telegram of greeting was received from Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and a recess was taken until this afternoon.

The general treasurer read an itemized report of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending in June 30, 1888, and a supplementary report up to October 31, 1888. Receipts in first from all sources aggregate $222,-507. The expenditures were $222,507, including $73,019 donations, $49,830 in salaries, $25,-005 in printing, $14,959 in mileage, and in smaller items for paper, hotel postage, railroad fares, badges and buttons, expressage, etc. For four months accounted in the supplementary report receipts were $52,591.73 and expenditures $42,926.62. In conclusion, Mr. Turner says:

According to receipts from tax, the membership has decreased three hundred thousand during the past fiscal year, and at the present time the receipts are not sufficient to meet the necessary expenses. In my opinion a reduction of $25,000 in expenses can be accomplished without detriment to the order, and therefore, I recommend: 1, the abolition of mileage paid to representatives. 2, the consolidation of the offices of general secretary and general treasurer. 3, the reduction of the general executive board to not more than five members; less if possible. This, based upon mileage and salaries paid last year, will reduce the expenditures as stated above."

In view of the great falling off in membership and the debt which is hanging over the order, delegates are now feeling rather blue and wondering what the outcome will be. At the end of June, 1887, the order was $5,972 ahead of its condition one year later. On June 30, 1888, our balance was $154, with bills to the amount of $9,227 due and unpaid. On October 31, 1888, there is a balance of $46, with $2,887 due and unpaid bills.

In her report as general investigator, Mrs. Barry gives an interesting detailed account of her work during the year of visiting different parts of the country. Her understanding of her work being "that I was to do everything in my power that would, in my judgment, have a tendency to educate and elevate the working women of America, and ameliorate their condition."

In furtherance of her work, she has lectured, and also has investigated the work done, and the wages received by women and girls in various industries all over the country. She recommends the adoption of a more speedy amelioration of oppressed humanity, a clearer defining of the duties of the officials of the order, active and earnest efforts on behalf of working women and more effective child labor laws.

The report of the general executive board is a voluminous document containing an account of all matters acted on by the board.

The report of J. W. Hays, who succeeded Charles H. Litchman as general secretary in September, will be presented in the morning. He gives a tabulated statement of the membership, showing 5,093 local assemblies in good working order, with a total reported membership of 259,518 and 37,890 not reported. On July first, 1887, the membership, according to this report, was 454,179, showing a loss in one year of not less than 152,761, the exact number depending on "not reported" membership. Amendments to the constitution have been offered from a number of different district assemblies. Among these are amendments providing that per capita tax in the general assembly be reduced, that the offices of general secretary and general treasurer be combined; that the general executive board be reduced in number; that legislation looking to the better education of members and the public be enacted; that officers be elected annually; that strikes and boycotts be supported by the general assembly only to the extent of money specially secured by appeal for such purpose; that the salaries of general master workman, of the general secretary and treasurer be $2,000 per annum, and that the salaries of the general executive board shall not exceed $3,000 and hotel expenses, not to exceed $2 per day, railroad fares as now.

General Master Workman Powderly's address is expected tomorrow afternoon. The session today was brief, and like the morning, was devoted to the introduction of resolutions and other matters for reference to committees. Barry's appeal has not yet come before the assembly, but it is also expected tomorrow. He now thinks he will be heard and that the treasurer's report will have much to do with it, if such is the case.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

Twelve More Bodies Removed from the Ruins of Rochester's Fire.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. November 14.—Twelve more bodies were unearthed about 9 o'clock this morning in the ruins of last Friday's great fire. These are in addition to the eleven taken out yesterday. This makes twenty-three dead accounted for. There are probably ten or twelve bodies yet in the ruins. The first body found this morning was about forty feet west of the south elevator well. It was badly charred and very little was left of it. Shortly after another heap of bodies was unearthed. It was a ghastly find. The bodies were wedged together as though they had all been standing together when the floor gave way and precipitated them to the basement and into the raging furnace.

John Van Korff, engineer at the Steam Gauge and Lantern works, was arrested by Chief Detective Hayden and Assistant Superintendent McCormick last night on suspicion of setting fire to the works on Friday night last. Van Korff is 45 years old and has a wife and six children. He has been a resident of Rochester for eight years, moving here from Syracuse. Some years ago he was a brakeman on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad, and was suspected of having set fire to loaded freight cars. Later he was engineer at a building on Broadway in this city. Three times while he was in charge, the building was on fire, and on the third occasion it was burned down. Before this Van Korff worked in Morse's sash and blind factory as engineer. This place was burned twice while he was employed in it. When Mould's grocery store, Trowley street and West Avenue, was burned Van Korff was first to discover it.

ALASKAN HORRORS.

The Awful Traffic in Indian Maidens Described by an American Tourist.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Mrs. Voorhis, a well known lady of this city, has recently returned from an extended tour through the great northwest. To a reporter she related some of the experiences of her travels:

"I have journeyed over 18,000 miles by land and water," she said, "but the incidents of the trip have been, I dare say, much like those of other tourists who follow the same route. What has impressed me most profoundly and filled me with horror which grows with their recollection of it, is the awful condition of the Indian women in Alaska. Travelers hint vaguely at this evil, official reports allude briefly and apologetically to it, but the great world is ignorant of its existence. If people realized that in the wilds of its Alaskan territory, this civilized, refined, advanced nineteenth century United States holds a perfect inferno of crime and torture where helpless women and mere children are being sacrificed and gradually exterminated, surely some remedy might be found.

"In all that country there is no law—there can be no restraint—and the lowest animal passions of the rough miners, trappers, hunters, soldiers and sailors rage unchecked. The Indian woman is considered the lawful spoil of these men. They steal them if they can; if not, they buy them from their parents for a knife, a jug of rum, or a string of beads. If these considerations do not weigh, then they make the old people drunk and carry off the girl. A miner will come and dicker for a child of 14, and bear her off shrieking with terror. She becomes the slave of the whole camp and is finally sent back to her people to die. A lady, with whom I talked of these horrors of Sitka, told me of a case which had come under her own observation, as she could vouch for its truth in every revolting particular. This lady, by the way, is the first white woman who ever went to Alaska. Of course there may have been some Russian women there before, but I mean the first woman from our country or England.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

"Well, she knew of a little girl having been carried off forcibly by some soldiers, and one day, a few months after, an Indian woman came to her, exhibiting great grief, and begged the white mother, as she called this lady, to go and look at her daughter, who was dying. The lady went to the place, where the girl lay on the ground, a mass of rags, filth and corruption. She had been returned to her people by her captors, to whom she was no longer useful. Such horror is felt by the Indians at the approach of any one afflicted as she was that they avoid the victim as though she was plague-stricken. In the case of this poor child, who was only fifteen years of age, they had built a stockade about the place where she lay completely inclosing her. A small aperture had been left on the side, close to the ground, through which food and drink were thrust to her. The white mother crawled through this hole to reach the sufferer and did what was in her power for the wretched young creature. Once or twice was entirely gone, but the girl's face horribly disfigured. Before she had been kidnapped by soldiers, the white lady sent word to the garrison that they must give medical aid. A physician came, through whose efforts the child's life was saved. This girl now keeps vigilant watch over the young Indian children in her vicinity. She is a pupil in the school.

"When I arrived at Tacoma I called on Mrs. McFarlane, the lady in charge of the missionary school. I spent Saturday and Sunday with her, and I learned some very startling facts regarding the life of the people in that neighborhood. I knew something about the Indians before, but what I learned from her was a new revelation. Mrs. McFarlane is a Virginian. She went out as a missionary years ago, and has been working ever since. She has started three schools for Indian children, and is regarded with the greatest esteem by all classes. I could not repeat the details of the dreadful story she told me of the barbarous condition of life in that neighborhood. It is really unspeakable. The story I have just repeated is a mild instance of the brutality which seems the birthright of these poor little squaws.

SHOCKING SCENES AT A DANCE.

"Some of the criminal practices prevailing came within my own observation. We were at Juneau on the 4th of July, and a celebration was arranged. It was intended as a patriotic demonstration on the part of the whites, and there was an Indian dance. Now, it is unlawful to sell liquor to an Indian there, but, as I have already said, law does not prevail. So the first move was to fill the Indians with rum until they were stupidly drunk. Then the white men carried them outside like logs, flung them on the ground in their sodden sleep, and returned to the women, when there ensued a scene that is beyond description. No beastly orgie ever conceived could surpass it. You could not print the story. The Alaskan horrors are more dreadful than the pine woods atrocities. They are worse than anything known of in modern times."

"Do none of the Indians exhibit a desire to protect their women?" Mrs. Voorhis was asked.

"Seldom; and if they did what could it avail? Soldiers are kept there at the expense of the government to prevent their rising. What do they do? They work in the mines, hunt and fish; that is when they don't drink themselves to death. There was a case not long ago of a whole tribe perishing in one winter from rum. They had sold all the furs and skins which they had in their possession for liquor, and when those who had survived the immediate effects of their potations had to meet the bitter weather without clothing they froze to death. It is a common law among the Indians that they must not dispose of a daughter without the consent of the mother squaw, and as the mother usually has an instinct at least which prompts her to protect her offspring from the white man, the way to deal with her is by drink.

NO POWER TO SAVE THEM.

"The squaws are as given to liquor as males; so the white man seeking a little maiden brings enough drink for father and mother. When both have succumbed to its influence, there is nothing more to stay the destroyer of the child. The poor, shrinking, shrieking little victims are dragged off to their fate, and there is no power to succor them.

"Mrs. McFarlane told of one woman who brought her last remaining girl to the school and prayed that she might be taken in. She told a heartrending tale of how her other daughters had been torn from her by brutal whites and carried to ruin and death, and she said she was powerless to protect this last little one, which was even then threatened with a like fate. So she besought them to receive the child. I'll give you the very words of this Indian mother. She said:

"'I want to keep child with me—I darsn't. White man will take her away. I had several pretty squawe. When they about 14 they all stolen by white man. He only sent them home to die.'"

Cleaned Out the Bank.

BOSTON, November 14.—The liabilities of W. D. Forbes, late president of the National Bank of Redemption, are now stated to be $250,000. It is believed that the creditors will be fortunate if they recover more than 20 cents on the dollar.

Starting Up Again.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., November 14.—The railing department of the steel mill of the Bethlehem iron company started up today, after several weeks of idleness. The converting department resumed work yesterday. All of the mill is now in full operation.

Mrs. Gould Improving.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The condition of Mrs. Gould was reported this morning as showing signs of marked improvement. Fears entertained that her illness would terminate fatally are gradually being dispelled.

AFRICAN BLOCKADE.

A REMARKABLE LECTURE IN BERLIN.

SAID TO REFLECT OFFICIAL OPINION.

The Germans Determined on an Active African Policy—The Details Set Forth Other Foreign News.

BERLIN, November 14.—Major Liebert, member of the general staff, in a lecture here tonight, sketched the government's programme of operations in east Africa. The fleet, he said, would seize the east African ports, reinstate the German officials and punish the rebels. If the sultan refused to indemnify the German government for the losses, the German authorities would sequester the custom duties in the African coast towns. The East African company, he said, will start work afresh, supported by an armed force of negroes not under the influence of the Arabs. Operations will be extended into the interior after the routes to Lakes Tanganzika and Victoria Nyanza have been safe. When peace is restored, a strong relief expedition will be sent to Emir Pasha. The National Zeitung thinks that this fairly represents the true situation. The Portuguse government has consented to the extension of the blockade in Portuguse ports south of Zanzibar.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says: "It is difficult to believe that Major Liebert sketched the programme of East Africa operations without a foreknowledge or approval of the government.

"The North German Gazette confirms the report that the Plantation company had resolved to organize a native military force, and adds that Count Pfeil has resigned from the service of the sultan, in order to come to Europe to place himself at the disposal of the company for this purpose."

The idea of an international conference on the question of the slave trade has been started. The Emperor William has received Count Herbert Bismarck and Captain Wallinghof, of the cruiser Schwalb, in connection with the projected east African expedition.

Salisbury and Hartington Banqueted.

LONDON, November 14.—The non-confirmist unionist association gave a banquet this evening in honor of Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington at the Hotel Metropole. Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, sent a letter in which he expressed regret at his enforced absence. He said the banquet would greatly aid in dispelling the fiction that non-confirmist bodies were hostile to the policy of the government.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech, referred to the significance of the meeting. A short time ago, he said, it would have been impossible for those present to have met at a public dinner. The change was a subject for congratulation, because it showed the public the danger they had to face, and that the object they were fighting for dwarfed all others. There was a vast amount of opinion regarding Ireland which they had no means of gauging. He looked with terror at the insanity which had seized the English statesmen. The Gladstonians were sailing under sealed orders until they arrived in the congenial zone of office. Whatever policy the student declared could be made consistent with some portion of Gladstone's career, they were told to trust to the generous instincts of Irishmen, but revolutionaires always pushed the weak side, and the Parnellites would not be thrust aside by the sudden appearance of refined, scrupulous and honorable statesmen.

Lord Hartington said that although Gladstone had attacked the unionists, he wanted to answer their contention that the Irish conformists were better able to judge the question, than their English brethren, who supported Gladstone. Neither of the two parties in Ireland, could be trusted to govern the whole. To leave the weaker section at the mercy of their hereditary opponents would be disgraceful.

A LIST OF CRIMES.

But No Proof of the League's Connection With Them.

LONDON, November 14.—While the hearing of witnesses in reference to the outrages was proceeding before the Parnell commission today, Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, complained of the bad effect that would be produced on his client's case by parading such a great amount of crime ascribed to the action of the league, while the connection between the incriminated persons and the outrages was very slight. A limit ought to be put on the amount of evidence admitted.

Attorney General Webster, for the Times, said he could not agree with Mr. Russell upon the degree of connection of the league with the outrages. Speeches inciting to the outrages had not become before the court, Russell responded: "Then let this evidence be deferred until the speeches are produced."

Presiding Justice Hannon said: The commission would not form an opinion upon whether persons against whom charges were made could be connected with the outrages by mere proof that outrages were committed. They would be unworthy of position in which they were placed if they were not able to keep their minds in a state of equilibrium upon this point. He hoped, however, that it would be found possible to curtail the amount of evidence of this kind. Attorney General Webster then read a long list of outrages.

PASTEUR IN HIS GLORY.

His Institute Formally Opened—The Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, November 14.—The chamber of deputies' committee on revision of the constitution has adopted a resolution in favor of abolishing the senate and presidency. In the chamber of deputies tomorrow Mr. Basly will move that duties on cereals and flour be suspended.

The Pasteur institute was formally opened today, in the presence of President Carnot and several government ministers, foreign ambassadors and Russian grand dukes who were visiting Paris. Pasteur received an ovation from the people present. In an address he expressed his thanks for the support he had received in fulfilling a humane task.

Fell Overboard and Drowned.

DUBLIN, November 14.—A saloon passenger named Pyne fell overboard last night from one of the steamers running between Holyhead and Dublin and was drowned. It is reported that the man was Jasper Douglas Pyne, member of parliament for West Waterford. It is certain that Jasper Douglas Pyne embarked at Holyhead yesterday evening for Dublin. He has not been seen in this city since the vessel's arrival, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that it was he who fell overboard during the steamer's passage.

The English Derby.

LONDON, November 14.—At the Derby meeting today the Derby handicap was won by Hawthorne, Grey Friars second and King Monmouth third. There were thirteen starters. The favorite was Button Park, at seven against one. The betting on Hawthorne was seventeen to one; against Gray Friars fourteen to one, and against King Monmouth eight to one.

The Osmaston Brusery handicap was won by Iddesleigh, Davenport second, Pinson third. There were ten starters. Ixis was favorite at seven against two.

Russia and the Vatican.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14.—Well informed persons here deprecate the suggestion of certain newspapers that Russia aims at reapproachment with the vatican, involving an inimical policy toward Italy and renewed coolness between the vatican and Germany. They say that the existence of many questions regarding which Russia has been at variance with her numerous Catholic subjects and with the pope explains the necessity of the modus vidindi which Russia is seeking, but which, however, need not be either concerned at or political agreement.

Minister Phelps in Scotland.

GLASGOW, November 14.—The corporation of Glasgow gave a banquet this evening to Mr. Phelps, American minister. In responsy to a toast Mr. Phelps made a speech which was received with great applause. In the course of his remarks he said that so long as Scotland sent the class of men she had hitherto sent to his country the doors of America, so far as Scotchmen were concerned, would swing on their hinge from Maine to California. American was now more particular as regards immigration. She did not intend to allow her people to be contaminated by the leprosy of Asia or the off-scourings of Europe.

The Three Emperors.

LONDON, November 14.—Vienna dispatches to the Daily News say: Emperor William desires that the Emperor Francis Joseph and the czar shall visit Berlin at the same time. The Austrian emperor refuses to meet the czar unless he withdraws his troops from the Austrian frontier. The Emperor William is trying to persuade the czar to withdraw his troops.

A British Steamer Foundered.

LONDON, November 14.—The British steamer Black Watch foundered on November 12th in latitude 36 north, longitude 19 east. The fate of her crew is unknown. The Black Watch, which is an iron screw steamer of 936 tons, sailed on October 20th from Naples for Odessa and was probably returning from Odessa when she foundered.

The Germans Were Tired.

PRAGUE, November 14.—Sarah Bernhardt appeared in the Czech theater here tonight. She received a frantic ovation, and there were many cries of vive la France. After the performance the whole troupe was entertained by the Czech residents in the largest hall in the city. The German residents held aloof.

Persico Given Promotion.

ROME, November 14.—The pope has appointed Monseigneur Persico to be vicar of the Basilico of St. Peter's, in return for his services in Ireland. The appointment will probably lead to higher preferment.

An Increase of Five Per Cent.

LONDON, November 14.—The masters of the colliers in Lanarkshire have made a 5 per cent advance in wages. The trade committee has advised the jute spinners of Dundee to give their employes a similar increase.

Thirty Miners Killed.

BRUSSELS, November 14.—An explosion of fire damp has occurred in Frederick Pit, at Dury, in the province of Haimite. Thirty miners were killed.

At the Grave of a Revolutionist.

PARIS, November 14.—The municipal council has decided to take part in the demonstration at the tomb of the revolutionist Bandin, December 2d.

The Chicago Anarchists.

PARIS, November 14.—At an anarchist meeting in this city today, Louise Michel gave a long account of the life and death of the anarchists who were executed in Chicago.

The Queen is Sorry.

MADRID, November 14.—The queen regent has sent a note to Senor Canovas Del Castello, regretting the recent demonstrations against him.

The Paris Bankers Take Half.

LONDON, November 14.—The Paris bankers have taken half of the Russian loan.

The Latest Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 14.—The strike of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago brakemen continues, and no freight has been moved into, or out of LaFayette. The company, this afternoon, made up a train at La Fayette, which was moved under protection of the sheriff and police, and without brakemen to a station ten miles out, where it was side-tracked. The strikers endeavored to board the cars, and draw the coupling pins, but were prevented. Four arrests were made.

THE PRINTERS' FUND.

The Childs Donation More Than Doubled by the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—Treasurer Jas. G. Daily, of the Childs-Drexel fund, of the International Typographical union, reports today that up to November 1st, the amount on hand was $20,333, which more than doubles the amount of the original gift of $10,000 by Childs and Drexel in 1885, and which was the nucleus of the fund named in their honor. A number of subordinate unions are yet to be heard from, and contributions from these will considerably swell the amounts stated. The entire fund is drawing a good rate of interest.

Do Not Want a Change.

PITTSBURG, November 14.—A general strike against a re-arrangement of working hours is threatened by the iron workers of this city. On account of the shortage of natural gas during the day time the gas companies have requested mill owners to arrange working hours so that the heaviest work will be done at night, in order that the consumption of gas can be made more uniform. The manufacturers agreed to the change, but their employes at meetings of the various amalgamated lodges throughout the city this morning resolved to strike against any change in "turns." They are willing to accommodate mill owners but not gas companies. The workmen at a number of mills have already quit, and if the change is insisted upon, all the mills in the city will be forced to close down.

A Collision on the Burlington.

DOWNERS GROVE, Ills., November 14.—A fast freight train running east on the south track of the Burlington road last evening struck a "frog" and jumped the track just in time to catch the engine of a crowded suburban passenger train, which had just pulled out of Downers. At the end of a minute there was not much left of the passenger engine, and both the engineer and fireman were so badly bruised and mangled that they will die. A number of freight cars were wrecked and three tracks were obstructed for some hours.

The Yellow Fever Report.

JACKSONVILLE, November 14.—Dr. Neal Mitchell reports today thirty-four new cases of yellow fever, twelve whites; two deaths—Alexander Gibson, colored, of South Jacksonville, and Mamie Loyd, colored, of Lavilla. Total cases to date, 4,552; total deaths, 392. J. K. Seward, one of the Harry Miner nurses, was taken down with the second attack here of yellow fever. He also had it violently in the Memphis epidemic of 1877.

Bishop Weed's Work.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—In the missionary conference of the Episcopal church in session here today, Bishop Whipple offered a resolution expressive of sympathy with Bishop Weed, of Florida, in the sad affliction which has visited his diocese this year, and commending the heroism he and his parishioners have shown in treating the sick.

Bond Offerings and Acceptances.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Bond offerings today aggregated $215,000; accepted $80,-000 four and a halfs at 108 and 108⅛.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The German government has ordered another cruiser to proceed to Zanzibar.

The report that an attempt had been made upon the life of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, is baseless.

The Tagus, Douro and Lizo rivers in Portugal, have overflowed their banks flooding the surrounding country, and doing extensive damage.

Messengers who have arrived at Wady Halfa report that the mysterious White Pasha in Bahora Ghazelle district has fought a great battle and killed many dervishes.

THE GREAT SHOW

WHICH COLUMBUS WILL INAUGURATE TODAY.

The City Full of Strangers, and the Exposition Full of Exhibits—The Races To-Day.

Columbus.—On the eve of the opening of the Chattahoochee Valley exposition the city is all bustle and enthusiasm and full of strangers. All the stores and public buildings are decorated with bunting and national flags are flying everywhere. The opening exercises today will be grand and imposing. The civic and military procession, in charge of Colonel F. E. Youge and aids, will form at 10 o'clock in front of the Rankin house and march to the grounds in the following order: Platoon of police; United States Second Artillery band of Camp Monte Sano; Columbus Guard; Knights of Pythias; carriages with trustees of Peabody school district of Girard, Ala.; mayor and council of Brownsville, Ala.; mayor and council of Columbus; board of directors of exposition company; orator and minister. The exposition will be opened with prayer by Rev. W. A. Carter, when the orator of the day, Hon. Lionel C. Levy, will be introduced by President Goetchius, of the exposition company. At the close of the speeches the formal opening of the exposition will be announced by the Columbus Guards' famous cannon, Red Jacket, fired by Willie, little son of Mr. D. P. Dozier, vice president of the exposition company.

The exhibits are nearly all in place, and most elaborate. Those of the mancantile and manufacturing establishments of the city rivalling those of the famous Piedmont exposition, while the country exhibits surpass anything ever before seen in this state, and the contest for the $1,000 premium, will be close. Harris, Talbott and Hancock counties, this state, and Russell county of Alabama, have their exhibits in place. Their illustration of the unlimited resources of this section, are wonderful.

The city is fast filling with strangers, and the opening exercises tomorrow will be witnessed by immense crowds. Pools on tomorrow's races, were sold at Sans Souci tonight by Mr. G. H. Kneeland, of Atlanta. Bidding was lively, and sales unusually large for the first day.

First race, trotting, 2:40 class, three entries: John B. Gordon, entered by Joe Thayer; Lillian, by C. S. Schuessler, of Atlanta; Mollie Harrington, by Anderson & McIntosh, Marietta.

Second, three-quarter mile dash, six entries: Charlie, entered by D. C. Hill; Clay Stockton, by John Campbell, Chicago; Stuart, by W. R. Brannon; Rhody Pringle, John Mason, Illinois; Mute, by C. H. Pettingill, New York; Johnnie R., by E. R. Rogers, Michigan.

Third race, three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds, three entries: Katie R., by John Jones; Reecho, by W. C. Yonge, Chicago; Lamont, by Beverwick stables, Chicago.

Colonel A. F. Ross, of Rome, who has charge of the stock department, says there are more fine horses here than ever gathered at any one point in the south before. Among them are Granby, owned by Mr. Salter, of Lexington, Ky., with a record of 2:20; Johnnie Mason's Pink Cottage, and C. H. Pettingill's Valet, who has already won eight races this season. On Monday, 19th, there is to be a fox chase for a purse of $50; entry for each hound $1.00. The judges will be Captain W. C. Johnson, Hamilton; Colonel Sam Beat, Lumpkin; W. H. Luttrell Waverly Hall, W. H. Milner, Chola, and Judson Willis, of Flat Rock, all famous fox hunters. The winner will be placed on exhibition in the bench show during the exhibition.

Last night, while the dummy engine was pushing a freight car from the Georgia Midland depot to Broad street, it pushed the car into another car that had been brought up from the exposition grounds, and left standing on the main line, by another dummy. Both cars and the dummy were badly shattered. Engineer Corlee was painfully, but not seriously, scalded about the face and arms.

Savannah.—The Tybee Hotel company was organized yesterday evening. $40,000 has been subscribed, and 16 acres have been donated. Mr. Herman Myers was elected president; Mr. J. J. McDonough, vice-president, and J. F. Brooks, secretary and treasurer. A first installment of 20 per cent was ordered to be called in. Building will begin at once.

The republicans celebrated Harrison's success last night with a torchlight parade and speeches.

"There has been a continued and steady increase in the shipments of oranges over our line since the modification of the quarantine regulations," said Mr. Anderson, agent of the Ocean Steamship company, yesterday morning. "While the quantity is now being shipped is by no means as great as in previous seasons, in a few weeks it will probably reach its normal condition. At present each New York steamer carries from 2,400 to 3,000 boxes, or suppose 35,000 oranges."

County Commissioners Walker, Lawton, Estill and Read attended the regular monthly meeting of the board yesterday. Mr. R. A. Blandford, the engineer in charge of the county map, reported that he has made surveys of nine different routes for a sewer from Savannah to Timber Landing creek.

Greenville.—The town was thrown into consternation yesterday morning by the ringing cry of fire. The large wooden store of Swift & Hamburger, in the southern portion of town, was seen to be in flames, a volume of smoke rising from the roof. A bountiful and timely supply of water extinguished the incipient conflagration. Had the discovery of the fire been a little later, the entire southern portion of the square would have been swept away. The fire caught from a defective flue overhead. This was the second alarm of fire yesterday morning, both fires in the same quarter of town, and both produced by the same causes.

Monroe.—On Saturday there were shown some specimens, by Mr. J. W. D. Eakes, of mineral ores, containing some beautiful gold. It was brought from the Hales place, on the Appalachee river. The vein is from four to six feet below the surface, and is from eighteen to twenty-four inches wide, running northeast and southwest, crossing the river just above the railroad bridge, then runs southwest to Britton Smith's old homestead, and shows some signs of gold about a mile further on to Mr. Palmer's. There is about 212 acres of land in the Hales place. The extent of the vein is nearly three-fourths of a mile on this place. There are strong indications of other veins, not yet discovered. Some silver has been discovered in the same vein. The place is seven miles above Monroe—about one mile of Tanner's store. Several experts have examined this ore, and pronounce it to be gold.

Jonesboro.—On Saturday last Mr. Samuel Stephens, a prominent and promising young farmer of Clayton county, living near Morrow's Station, accidentally shot himself while out bird hunting. The contents of the gun passed through the right wrist and arm, completely shattering both bones and lacerating the flesh and sinews. He stepped upon a log and flushed a covey of birds. In his haste to shoot his gun slipped from his hands and as it was falling, caught at it with his right hand just as the hammer struck the log, with the above result. Dr. Ina A. McKown was called from Jonesboro, finding amputation absolutely necessary. He at once took off the arm below the elbow.

Valdosta.—One of the most horrible murders the human mind can conceive of was committed in this county last night about five miles from Valdosta, at old Trooperville. Yesterday old man Joe Wilson, who lived at Trooperville, was in town with his wife. Wilson got on a drunk and was put in the stationhouse. Mrs. Wilson succeeded in having him released about dark. Wilson and his wife were taken home by John Stonaker in the latter's buggy. Soon after reaching their home the party was joined by Oscar Stonaker, W. D. Ellenbough and Joe Scruggs. All the men were drinking. Some time during the evening Oscar Stonaker and the other men tried to make Wilson take another drink. He refused, and Mrs. Wilson, seeing that a row was imminent, and being the only woman in the house, left for a neighbor's to get help and put a stop to the impending difficulty. She was gone about an hour, and when she returned with assistance she found her husband lying under the house cold in death. His throat had been cut from ear to ear. The men had fled and no one was left to tell the tale. No arrest has been made. Parties who went out to the scene of the tragedy pronounce it a most terrible and inhuman crime.

Alpharetta.—It was reported a few evenings ago that a stolen horse had passed through our town, and that there was $25 reward for same. Drs. Simpson and McDaniel decided to try for the reward. Saddling their horses, they put spurs to them, and in five miles distance their horses were about to give out. They exchanged horses, and away they went again, and in about six miles further they overtook the horse thief, and on investigation they found that the young man had bought the horse from Dr. Westmoreland, of Atlanta.

Augusta.—Despite the rain a good crowd attended the Augusta National exposition yesterday. This was the last of the three military days, and was devoted to the cavalry tournament. There were four cities represented in the tilt: the Georgia Hussars, of Savannah; the Governor's Horse Guard, of Atlanta; the Edgefield Hussars, of Edgefield, S. C. and the Richmond Hussars, of Augusta, Ga. The Hussars won the first prize $100, the Governor's Horse Guard the second prize $100, and the Edgefield Hussars the third prize $50.

In an individual contest, the first and second prizes were won by Fleming and Newton, of the Georgia Hussars, and the third and fourth prizes by Benteen and Beatty, of the Governor's Horse Guard.

The Savannah River association met in Exposition Music hall yesterday, delegates being present from Knoxville, Chattanooga, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Spartanburg, Greenville, Laurens and other points in Georgia and Carolina. The object of the association is to procure the government aid and to improve the navigation of the Savannah river. The president of the organization is Hon. Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, and the vice-presidents are representative citizens of both states. An address was made by Congressman Cothran, of South Carolina and a paper on the Savannah river and harbor improvements was read by Major Harry Hammond, of South Carolina. City Engineer Harlot, of Charleston, Congressman Barnes, of Georgia, Congressman Tillman, of South Carolina, are to be heard tomorrow. Great interest is felt in the convention and much good is expected to be accomplished. The racing programme next week embraces some of the best stables in the country, and already 214 horses have been entered.

The Governors Horse Guard left for Atlanta tonight. Captain Milledge says he and his company had been more than pleased with their trip here, and with their success in carrying off two second prizes. Considering the fact that they did not come to drill, the Horse Guard have really been lionized here, and Captain Milledge has been overwhelmed with compliments of the efficient manner in which he has handled his company. Both Lieutenant P. W. Mildrem, of the Savannah Huzzars, and Lieutenant Hodgson, of the United States army, said to Captain Milledge that they considered the Horse Guard the best drilled, best equipped and best maintained company in this country. Captain Milledge says that if Albert Howell had not left him last night they would have won first prize. The members of the Horse Guard, one and all, pronounce this the grandest exposition and the grandest military display they have attended in the south.

Athens.—A week or two ago the Caronide men thought the fact that a dog had been sold in this region for $500. It now makes this announcement that Dr. R. I. Hampton has sold his famous bitch, Can-Can, to a gentleman in Harrisburg, Pa., for $600. This is one of the finest dogs ever seen in this country.

Lithonia.—Mr. James Bond, of Lithonia, met with a serious accident yesterday in Covington, by falling from a ladder. He was about fifteen feet high painting, and reaching out, the ladder became unbalanced, and fell, breaking one arm and dislocating the other. Both injuries being near the wrists makes the damage doubly serious. He has the sympathies of the entire community.

Macon.—Macon sent quite a large delegation of citizens to Columbus yesterday morning to attend the exposition.

Quite a number left for the Augusta exposition yesterday.

The Southern Cadets are expected to arrive this morning at 7:30 o'clock from Augusta. They will be met at the depot by military and civilians and escorted to their armory, where a reception will be tendered them, breakfast and lunch served.

The Cadets expect to attend the Columbus exposition drill next week. There they will meet the Gate City Guard, the Columbus Guards, the Montgomery Greys and Blues. The Cadets will also attend the great drill in Indianapolis in May next; where the first prize is $10,000.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock Mr. Frank Stewart, of Atlanta, and Miss Emily Hines, of Macon, were united in marriage by the Rev. J. R. Winchester, rector of Christ Episcopal church. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Colonel and Mrs. R. K. Hines, parents of the bride.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock a special car rolled out of the depot here carrying Mr. Charlie Johnson to Marshallville where he married Miss Adele Moncrief yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock at Wartrace, Tenn., Mr. Paul Willingham, of Macon, son of R. L. Willingham, and Miss Sallie Cleveland were joined in matrimony.

The Y. M. C. A. have withdrawn their application to city council to be allowed to erect a building for association purposes on Poplar street, at the lower end of Proudfit park, fronting on Cotton avenue, because of apprehensions on the part of some citizens that building in the center of a street might lead to the establishing of a dangerous precedent. The Y. M. C. A. desire very much to erect a building, but are troubled about obtaining a site.

The grand jury was in session yesterday and dispatched considerable business. A true bill was found against Rev. Henry Boyd for assault and battery on Joe Holomon. Holomon was put in jail to await the investigation by the grand jury of the charge against him of assault with intent to kill the Rev. Henry Boyd.

Ginger, the well-known bootblack, is still in jail, pending the action of the grand jury on his case, which is rape on a seven year-old colored girl.

Last night a famigated car, containing twelve persons, was expected to arrive from Jacksonville, Fla., where they will separate and take trains for their respective destinations north. They have been shut up in Jacksonville during the epidemic.

The dummy line desires to change its present steep, curving and circuitous route from Vineville to the courthouse. They wish to take up the track along College, Bond and Walnut streets, and lay it on Georgia avenue and Mulberry street. They have petitioned the council to grant this privilege. Aldermen O'Hara, O'Connell and Powell were appointed a committee to investigate the matter. The dummy line people say if they are not allowed to change the route they will stop operating the road and move the track and cars to some other place. Strong opposition will be made against the use of Georgia avenue and Mulberry street.

The superior court was engaged yesterday on the case of Stirk vs. the Central railroad, for $30,000 damages.

Justice Matt Freeman has the following memento of the last cause framed, and it occupies a prominent place in his office. It is a war order: "Headquarters Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, October 8, 1861.—Pass Lieutenant M. Freeman and servant to Winchester and return to Richmond. By order of General Johnston. Cornelius Boyle, major provost Army Potomac."

The insurance adjusters have settled with Mr. T. C. Burke for the full amount of his insurance, $19,500, on his stock which was totally consumed by fire last week. It is said that the insurance does not quite cover Mr. Burke's loss. The loss on his building has not yet been paid. The adjusters are now figuring on Adams & Cole's stock. All the property destroyed was well covered by insurance. It is said that new buildings will be erected very soon on the sites of the burned stores.

The Harrison negro demonstration here last night was a great farce. The torch-light procession consisted of several hundred boys and but a few men. Several negroes made speeches. None of the anticipated trouble occurred. Bunel, the negro leader, while drunk, fired a pistol. He was promptly arrested and locked in the barracks.

The jury rendered a verdict of $10,000 in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Stirk vs. the Central railroad.

Alpharetta.—It is understood here that the Rev. Thaddeus Pickett will contest the election of Hon. Allen D. Candler, for the ninth district. He will allege general frauds in the conduct of the election.

FROM THE GEORGIA PRESS.

A Novel Stick.—Perry Home Journal. We were shown Tuesday a sword stick—osage orange wood—with elk horn and silver hilt, that was given to G. W. McDowell by Henry Evans, of Dooly county, formerly of Houston, in 1866. It was a family relic of the Evans family, and belonged to an officer of the provincial army before the revolutionary war. Mr. McDowell also brought in a quilt that was made by his wife in 1852. She was four months making it.

No Time to Sulk.—Thomasville Enterprise: Do not sulk in your tents. The new south, instinct and life, and brimming over with opportunity, needs you. We have the same blue sky, the same broad fields, the same wide forests, and we are as much as ever the citizens of the great republic.

The south needs your work, and not your reproaches.

Forty Years Ago.—Greensboro Herald: Among those who voted at Greensboro on last Tuesday was Mr. R. C. Hailes, one of the best known planters of the county. As he came into the courthouse, he said: "Forty-eight years ago today I voted in an old wooden building which stands where this one does. I voted then for William Henry Harrison for president of the United States." "And today?" questioned a bystander. "Today I vote against the grandson of William Henry Harrison for president," and he exhibited the solid democratic ticket with Cleveland and Thurman at its head.

A Choice of Evils.—Jackson Argus: Let us hope that Mr. Harrison, and not Mr. Blaine, is to be president. The preference of evils is sometimes so great as to seem a positive benefit.

QUIET IN BEAUFORT.

NO TRUTH IN THE RUMORED RISING.

The Cross and White Case in North Carolina—An Old Feud in Alabama—Other Items of Interest.

Charleston, S. C.—This city has been agitated for two days over the rumor that there was going to be a massacre in Beaufort on the occasion of the meeting of the county board of canvassers of that county, and the militia was under orders last night. The whole thing seems to have been a hoax. A telegram received from Beaufort today from responsible white men, says that there never had been any threats of bloodshed or rioting, or anything else and that the white people of Beaufort were somewhat surprised when they heard of the huge military preparations that had been made for their protection and safety. Somebody seems to have made a great mountain out of an imaginary mole's hill, as that which was built by an enterprising correspondent who was going to make Fred Nix burn the president of the United States in effigy at Blackville.

Raleigh, N. C.—Governor Scales yesterday issued his Thanksgiving proclamation. He particularly calls upon the people of the state to contribute liberally to the maintenance of Oxford orphan asylum.

Officials returns have been received from eighty-two of the ninety-six counties in the state, and the majority of Fowle, democrat, for governor, is so far almost seventeen thousand. It may be reduced somewhat. The legislature has a larger democratic majority than in some years past. It is believed that the legislature will enact a law creating a railway commission. This is demanded by the Farmers' Alliance. Many members of the alliance will be in the legislature, which has a larger number of farmers than ever before.

The supreme court of this state having decided that the superior court had the right to try Cross and White, ex-president and cashier of the Raleigh National bank, for forgery, there could be an end of the matter were it not that these boodlers have determined to spare no pains to get their case before the United States supreme court. One of their counsel will leave for Washington tomorrow and will present one of the justices of the supreme court with a copy of the record of the case, and also with a petition for a writ of error, which will set forth that as officers of a national bank they cannot be tried by the state, but only by special courts. White, who has been in jail some weeks, has at last given bail and has been released.

Richmond, Va.—Yesterday was a gala day with the Masonic fraternity of the city and state, and years of patient labor, fraught with toil, fruition of their hopes was realized by the laying of the corner stone of Masonic Temple. Local and visiting Knights Templar from various states paraded the streets with military music, as an escort to the blue badges of Masons. Grand Master W. F. Dunkard, Deputy Grand Master W. F. Cargbell, Governor Fitzhugh Lee, Mayor Ellison and son, and W. P. Breckinridge were present at the ceremonies incident to the occasion. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, delivered the address, which was very impressive. The building is located in West End, and will be an ornament to the city. The cost is estimated at $150,000.

Decatur, Ala.—Beginning with today, all trains will stop at this place, the quarantine having been raised.

Birmingham.—News reached the city yesterday of the mysterious double tragedy committed one day last week near the line of Jefferson county and Tuscaloosa, about forty miles from this city. Thomas Simpson and Marion Hammar, farmers, were crossing the Warrior river in a small boat, when they were shot and by some one concealed on the bank. The murder is supposed to be the result of a feud which has long existed between the Simpson and Houghton families of that section. In July, last, Thomas Simpson killed Abe Houghton, for which he was released on bond and has never been tried. About two months ago Thomas Houghton was shot dead from ambush while he was riding along the road near his home. Attempts on the life of Simpson have been made several times. The double murder of last week will be charged up to the Houghton family and their friends and the feud will probably go on with renewed intensity.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A movement is on foot here to push the claims of Hon. W. M. Baxter, general attorney for the E. T., V. & G. railroad, with headquarters at Knoxville, as the Southern member of the cabinet of President-elect Harrison. Mr. Baxter is the son of the late Judge Baxter, of the United States circuit court. He is a graduate of Kenyon college and was a candidate for supreme judge on the republican ticket two years ago. His Chattanooga friends believe he can be secured the position if the proper effort is made.

Little Rock, Ark.—Charles E. Reed, Jr., Thomas Harvey, J. L. Lewis, William L. Hobbs and James Palmer, were brought to this city from Conway county by United States Marshal Faulkenberry, charged with interfering with the recent elections held in Plummerville, in that county. They are prominent citizens and the arrests have created quite a sensation. It is claimed that the ballot box at Plummerville was stolen by masked men on the night of November 6th, who secured the box at the point of revolvers.

MURDERERS' BRAINS DISCUSSED.

Strong Resemblance Between the Criminal's Brain and That of a Bear.

George H. Savage in the Fortnightly Review.

It is interesting to know that at the present time Professor Benedikt, of Vienna, is weighing, measuring and recording the appearances of the brains of criminals. In the medical congress held in London in 1880 he exhibited the brains of forty criminals, murderers and others, and he has certainly persuaded himself that the brain of a murderer may resemble that of a lower animal in certain definite ways.

There seemed to him to be a strong resemblance between the arrangement of the convolutions in the brains of some monkeys and that in the brains of some criminals. He went even farther and said that murderers' brains had a special likeness to those of bears. At the discussion on this subject the general feeling was that, though these beings certainly had rather poor brains, brains with large and less developed convolutions, there was no distinct relationship to be demonstrated between them and the lower animals.

His Case of Remorse.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"I am not a drunkard!" he exclaimed, as he was being registered at the police station the other evening.

"But you are drunk," replied the sergeant.

"Well, I've been drinking to drown remorse."

"Get a murder on your conscience?"

"Worse'n that. I got down on a saw-mill man up north and I drove a log full of spikes. When it was run up to be sawed one of the saws burst and my brother, who was foreman"—

"Good Scotts! but that's dramatic!"

"Yes, the saw burst, and my brother, who was foreman"—

"Was killed?"

"No. He suspected me, and he came over to the house and almost thumped me to death."

"But where does the remorse come in?"

"Why, I had a pistol in the house and never thought of it. I could have killed him as well as not, and that's why I suffer—and why I weep—and why I remorse. Take me to the cooler—take me to a cool cooler."

Where Clothing Is a Mere Matter of Form.

From the London Times.

At Yokohama Mr. Caine, M. P., had an embarrassing little adventure. At the back of every Japanese house, he says, is a pretty little garden with a large bath house containing tubs of hot and cold water. The Japanese are as scrupulously clean in their persons as in their houses, and often wash all over two or three times a day. The room in which we had our dinner looked out upon the large open window of the bath house, in which three men and two women were tubbing with that absolute disregard of decency which characterized our common parents before the fall, when they were naked and not ashamed.

Later on in the evening, as I was passing to my room, one of the waitresses, in the costume of Eve, made me a most profound and grave bow, wishing me good night. No Japanese has as yet become civilized enough, with all their wonderful civilization, to believe it possible under any circumstances that he or she is naked. In summer time this condition of things is universal. It is a little embarrassing at first to the modest European, but one soon gets used to it and accepts it as the primitive innocence of a simple and guileless people.

The unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists.

FROM OUR NOTE BOOKS.

Odds and Ends of News and Gossip Gathered by the Constitution Reporters.

Another Big Enterprise.—Mr. E. K. Chamberlain formerly of Birmingham but very well known in Atlanta, was in the city yesterday and opposite his name on the Kimball house register appeared the word "city." That means that Mr. Chamberlain will make Atlanta his home in the future. For a year or more he has been the southern representative of the Isaac D. Snead Heating and Ventilating company of Toledo, Ohio, but during the past few months he and Mr. F. M. Hight, of Anniston, have purchased the right for the entire south for these famous heaters and ventilators. The apparatus is that which has been put in several of the school buildings of the city. The partnership goes under the name of F. M. Hight & Co. Mr. Chamberlain will have charge of the business and will make Atlanta his headquarters.

A Pleasant Dinner.—Mr. Dan W. Rountree, the able and popular solicitor general of the Southern circuit, gave an elegant dinner to the newly elected solicitor generals and a few friends, in the private dining room of Folsom's restaurant last evening. Those present were:

Albany circuit, W. N. Spence; Atlanta circuit, C. D. Hill; Augusta circuit, Boykin Wright; Blue Ridge circuit, George R. Brown; Brunswick circuit, W. G. Brantley; Chattahoochee circuit, A. A. Carson; Cherokee circuit, A. W. Fite; Coweta circuit, T. A. Atkinson; Eastern circuit, W. W. Frasier; Flint circuit, Emmett Womack; Macon circuit, W. H. Felton, Jr.; Middle circuit, O. H. Rogers; Northern circuit, W. M. Howard; Ocmulgee circuit, Gray Lewis; Pataula circuit, J. M. Griggs; Rome circuit, C. G. Janes; Southern circuit, D. W. Rountree; Southwestern circuit, C. B. Hudson; Stone Mountain, circuit, John S. Candler; Western circuit, R. B. Russell; Northeastern circuit, Howard Thompson; Oconee circuit, Tom Eason; and several of Mr. Rountree's intimate friends. The affair was one long to be remembered by all present.

Close of the Catholic Fair.—The Catholic ladies closed their bazaar last night. The affair has been successful, financially and socially, and several handsome prizes were won by the patrons of the bazaar. The articles remaining unsold at the close of the fair last night were auctioned off. The guessers on the majorities given the presidential candidates in the doubtful states will be notified of their result as soon as the official returns are printed.

Still in the Field.—By accident, the name of William McConnell, a candidate for coroner, was omitted yesterday. Mr. McConnell is a contractor and builder, and of his 73 years, has passed 40 in Atlanta.

They Are Welcome Visitors.—Mr. Harry C. Heerman, president of the Ontario Land company, was in the city yesterday. This company is a very rich and successful corporation, owning large tracts of land in the west. Their president is now south, looking after southern investments. This company, with W. M. Scott of this city, owns the West Wood Park property, about two hundred acres, between West End and West View cemetery. Mr. Heerman left for Anniston and will go thence to Chattanooga and Nashville. He will probably return to Atlanta and make further investments. He brought a friend with him, Dr. A. M. Gammon, who bought one-third interest in 303 vacant lots just outside the city near the Marietta road. Dr. Gammon is so well pleased with Atlanta that he will probably make this his home. They think Atlanta property among the finest investments in America.

The Lecture Postponed.—The lecture of Rev. Father Kelley upon "A Tour of Europe," which was announced for tonight, has been postponed until next Monday night.

Has Returned Home.—Colonel J. D. Stewart, member of congress from this district, spent a few days in the city pending the re-election of his friend Emmett Womack as solicitor general. After this had been accomplished he returned home, highly pleased with the result.

A Beautiful Garden.—Mrs. McMillan, whose home is on Jackson street, has one of the most beautiful gardens in Atlanta. The chrysanthemums are now in full bloom and of every variety and color imaginable. Wide beds of these brilliant flowers are beside the walk leading up to her pretty house.

He Is Dead.—Calvin L. Loyd, well known in Atlanta, died yesterday at his tobacco factory, 205 Marietta street. Mr. Loyd was born in Lynchburg, Va., but has been a resident of Atlanta many years, where he has made many friends. He was also a candy manufacturer on Whitehall street. He leaves a brother. His remains will be shipped to Lynchburg, Virginia, today.

On His Way To Athens.—Dr. W. E. Boggs, of Memphis, Tenn., who was a short time ago elected chancellor of the State university, reached the city yesterday and spent the day in consultation with the local trustees of the university. Dr. Boggs, who is in charge of the leading Presbyterian church in Memphis, has not as yet determined whether he will accept the chancellorship or not, but he has come to look over the ground thoroughly. He leaves today for Athens, where he will spend several days consulting with the the trustees, members of faculty and other officers of the university, with a view to ascertaining the exact condition of the university's affairs, especially the university's future. After he has given the matter a thorough examination, Dr. Boggs will return to Memphis and will then make his decision concerning the chancellorship. THE CONSTITUTION, in common with the friends of the university every where, hopes that he will accept.

He Was Called Home.—Mr. James Griggs, the newly elected solicitor-general of the Pataula circuit, received a telegram yesterday stating that his mother is dangerously ill. He left for his home—Dawson, Terrell county—yesterday afternoon.

Tutt's Pills

J. H. ATHEY, a prominent druggist of Holly Springs, Miss., says: "Your pills are doing wonders in this state. The sale of Tutt's Pills exceed those of all others combined. They are peculiarly adapted to malarial diseases. Our physicians all prescribe them."

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Office, 44 Murray Street. New York.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE DIRECT RUTE

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Gateways on the Mississippi River,

NEW ORLEANS,

VICKSBURG

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—AND THE—

Southwest, West and Northwest.

In Effect August 19th, 1888.

	No. 50.	No. 52.	No. 54.
Lv Atlanta	1 05 pm	11 00 pm	5 00 pm
Ar Salt Springs	2 01 pm	11 58 pm	6 10 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	3 44 pm	1 48 am	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	8 20 pm	6 30 am	
Ar Columbus		12 20 pm	
Ar Artesia		1 27 am	
Ar Starkesville		2 10 pm	

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

Lv Birmingham	10 55 pm	8 55 am
Ar Tuscaloosa	12 47 am	11 01 am
Ar Meridian	4 09 am	
Ar New Orleans	9 30 am	
Ar Jackson	8 00 am	
Ar Vicksburg	10 20 am	
Ar Shreveport	8 15 pm	
Ar Dallas	6 50 am	

K. C., M. & B. R. R.

Lv Birmingham	7 00 am
Ar Tupelo	1 12 pm
Ar Aberdeen	3 10 pm
Ar Holly Spring	3 30 pm
Ar Memphis	5 15 pm
Ar Little Rock	12 00 n't
Ar Springfield	8 10 am
Ar Kansas City	5 20 pm

NEW FAST LINE

Between Atlanta and Carrollton, Ga.

1 05 pm	Lv Atlanta Ar	8 32 am
3 58 pm	Ar Carrollton Lv	5 25 am

The only line running Sleeping Cars Atlanta West of the Mississippi River.

Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Shreveport, and Atlanta and Birmingham.

For further information call on or address

G. B. MANLEY, Gen'l Agt., ALEX. S. THEATT, Gen'l Trav. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

G. S. BARNUM, Gen. Pass. Agent, Birmingham, Ala. Y. SAGE, ral Manag

Catarrh in the Head

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody, more or less. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds combined with impure blood. Disagreeable flow from the nose, tickling in the throat, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, are the most common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at the cause by removing all impurities from the blood, building up the diseased tissues and giving healthy tone to the whole system. Hundreds of testimonials prove that a positive cure for catarrh is found in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For 25 years I have been troubled with catarrh in the head, indigestion and general debility. I concluded to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me so much good that I continued its use till I have taken five bottles. My health has greatly improved, and I feel like a different woman." MRS. J. B. ADAMS, Newark, N. J.

"I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised and took two bottles. I am completely cured of irregularities and constipation, catarrh and bronchial affections." H. B. DUNGAN, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dangerous tendencies characterize that very common affection, catarrh in the head. The foul matter dropping into the bronchial tubes or lungs is very liable to lead to bronchitis or consumption. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do but little good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla. The powerful action of this medicine upon the blood expels the scrofulous taint which feeds and sustains catarrhal disease, while it buildsup the affected membrane.

Cures Catarrh

"I had the worst symptoms of chronic catarrh for two years. So troublesome was it that I could not smell nor taste. I found Hood's Sarsaparilla a speedy cure, and now I am free from this awful disease." J. H. SAMMIS, Bay Shore, N. Y.

"For several years I had a catarrhal affection in my throat, and had tried several medicines but could find nothing to help me. I must say I was very much benefited by using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and would recommend it very highly." ELIAS P DEVRIES, Omaha, Neb.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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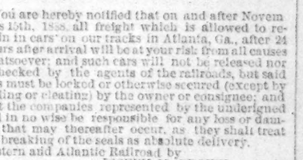

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MEATS ROASTED IN THEIR OWN JUICES, BY USING THE

WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR

FOUND EXCLUSIVELY ON THE

CHARTER OAK STOVES & RANGES.

There is not a Cooking Apparatus made using the Solid Oven Door but that the loss in weight of meat is from twenty-five to forty per cent. of the meat roasted. In other words, a rib of beef, weighing ten pounds roasted medium to well-done will lose three pounds. The same roasted in the CHARTER OAK RANGE using the WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR, loses about one pound.

To allow meat to shrink is to lose a large portion of its juices and flavor. The fibres do not separate, and it becomes tough, tasteless and unpalateable.

FOR SALE by CHAS. A. CONKLIN

Successor to A. P. Stewart & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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AUGUSTA NATIONAL EXPOSITION

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The Largest and Most Extensive Exposition Ever Held in the South.

Railroad Rates One Cent a Mile

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The Products of the South Shown to the World.

Largest Building in the South—Nine Hundred and Sixty Feet Long. 200,000 Square Feet. Best Accommodations for Exhibitors and Visitor Regulation Mile Track—Finest in the South.

3 Acres Covered by Machinery in Motion!

Greatest Attractions Ever Seen in the South!

Exhibits From All Parts of the World

$70,000 in Prizes and Premiums!

$10,000 in Race Purses!

$4,000 to Poultry and Pet Stock!

Woman's Work and Work of Art Admitted Free and in Charge of Woman's Exchange.

LOWEST RATES EVER GIVEN ON ALL RAILROADS.

Notice to Shippers and consignees.

You are hereby notified that on and after November 15th, 1888, all freight which is allowed to remain in cars on our tracks in Atlanta, Ga., after 24 hours after arrival will be at your risk from all causes whatsoever; and such cars will not be released nor rechecked by the agents of the railroads, but said cars must be locked or otherwise secured (except by nailing or cleating) by the owner or consignee; and that the companies represented by the undersigned will in no wise be responsible for any loss or damage that may thereafter occur, as they shall treat the breaking of the seals as absolute delivery.

Western and Atlantic Railroad by JOSEPH M. BROWN,

Georgia Pacific Railway by GEORGE S. BARNUM,

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway by T. S. DAVANT,

Richmond and Danville Railroad by L. L. McCLESKEY,

Georgia Railroad by E. R. DORSEY,

Central Railroad by G. A. WHITEHEAD,

Atlanta and West Point Railroad by CHARLES H. CROMWELL.

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H. L. WILSON, - - - - Auctioneer

Dr. JOSEPH THOMPSON'S ESTATE.

I Will Sell 17 Elegant and Valuable Lots at Auction on Pryor, Jones, Rawson, Washington and Pulliam Sts.

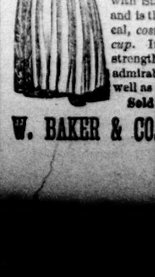
Wednesday, November 21st, 1888,

At 2½ O'Clock P. M., On the Premises.

THIS is central property fronting the street cars with paved streets, brick walks, gas and water surrounding it. No better locality in Atlanta; near the state capitol and convenient to stores, schools and churches. Upon the first lot on Pryor street is an elegant two story residence with all of the modern improvements. Lot 70x160 to an alley. I will sell for just what you are willing to pay. It must and will be sold for division. Examine for yourself and be on the ground when the sale begins. Call at my office for plats; titles indisputible wealthy people live all around these lots which guarantees first-class improvements; buy while its cheap. Terms one-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months, eight per cent.

THOS. M. CLARKE, JOSEPH THOMPSON, } Administrators.

H. L. WILSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 28 Peachtree St.



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Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ARE HERRINGS FIRE-PROOF?

LISTEN WHILE I READ.

GRANTVILLE, Ga., November 6, 1888.

We have one of your Patent Champion Safes in use, which has just passed through a severe fire test, melting off all projecting knobs and dial. We take pleasure in saying the contents were preserved to our entire satisfaction.

COLLINSWORTH & LOVEJOY.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 6, 1888.

I have opened a great many safes after they have burned over by fire, but have never opened a safe that was subjected to as much heat and preserved its contents as well as

the Head

Dangerous tendencies characterize that very common affection, catarrh in the head. The foul matter dropping into the bronchial tubes or lungs is very liable to lead to bronchitis or consumption. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do but little good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla. The powerful action of this medicine upon the blood expels the scrofulous taint which feeds and sustains catarrh. Disease, while it builds up the affected membrane.

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JOHN BERKELE, of Heinz & Berkele.

R. J. WILES & R. T. SMILLIE, Agents, 15 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

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(Successor to Cox, Hill & Thompson,)

Dealer in Fine Whiskies, Wines, Etc.

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Tanhaeuser Beer.

GOODS DELIVERED

FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

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TANSY PILLS

are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. More than 10,000 American women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep "Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills," accept no worthless counterfeit said to be "just as good," but send 4c. for "Woman's Safe Guard," and receive the only absolutely reliable remedy by mail. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.

KIDNEY and all urinary troubles easily quickly and safely cured by DOCUTA Capsules. Several cases cured in seven days. Sold $1.50 per box, all druggists, or by mail from Docuta Mfg. Co., 112 White street N. Y. Full directions.

NOW FOR BUSINESS.

THE ELECTION CONTESTS ARE OVER AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Can Now Devote Its Time to the Business of the State—Yesterday's Contests and the Winners—Notes of Interest.

It is finished.

The work of electing judges and solicitors-general is at an end. The winners are happy, and so are the members of the legislature, but the defeated candidates and their friends are hardly as happy as they might be.

The contest has been a remarkable one in some respects.

Senator Frank Rice remarked yesterday: "Four years ago it took the legislature eight days to elect the judges and solicitors-general. This legislature has completed the work within three days. This means a saving of about $10,000 to the state."

There have been hard fights in some of the circuits, but these have been conducted amicably and in the best of feeling.

The list of winners is remarkable for its excellence. The state and the different circuits are to be congratulated upon the result. While those who were defeated may be just as capable as the winners, all are excellent men.

The winners in yesterday's contests were:

Chattahoochee circuit — Solicitor, A. A. CARSON.

Western circuit — Solicitor, RICHARD B. RUSSELL.

Cherokee circuit—Judge, THOMAS W. MILNER; solicitor, A. W. FITE.

Stone Mountain circuit—Judge, RICHARD H. CLARK; solicitor, JOHN S. CANDLER.

Coweta circuit—Judge, SAMSON W. HARRIS; solicitor, THOMAS A. ATKINSON.

Ocmulgee Circuit—Judge, DAVID M. ROBERTS

Southern Circuit—Judge, ALLEN FORT; solicitor, C. B. HUDSON.

Brunswick Circuit—Solicitor, W. G. BRANTLEY.

Albany Circuit—Judge, B. B. BOWER; solicitor, W. H. SPENCE.

Ocmulgee Circuit—Solicitor, H. GRAY LEWIS.

The Morning Session.

The senate and house met in joint session at 10 o'clock.

The first thing in order was the election of a solicitor general of the Chattahoochee circuit.

At the end of the seventh ballot the vote stood Carson 85, Chappell 58, Worrill 70.

The eighth ballot resulted, Carson 84, Chappell 47, Worrill 79.

On the ninth ballot Carson received 95, Chappell 46, Worrill 75.

Mr. Lamar, of Richmond, announced the withdrawal of the name of Mr. Chapell.

The tenth ballot settled the case. Mr. Carson took the lead and kept it. There was great applause when he passed under the 110 ring. The ballot stood: Carson, 125; Worrill, 83.

THE WESTERN CIRCUIT.

President duBignon announced that the election of a solicitor general for the Western circuit was the next business.

Mr. Bell, of Forsyth, nominated Mr. E. P. Brown.

Senator McCarty nominated Mr. Joseph W. Hill.

Mr. Skelton, of Hart, nominated Mr. A. L. Mitchell.

Mr. Tuck, of Clarke, nominated Mr. Richard B. Russell. This was greeted with applause.

Mr. Simmons, of Sumter, said: "I desire to second the nomination of plain Dick Russell."

The other nominations were seconded by several gentlemen.

On the first ballot the vote stood, Russell 140, Brown 47, A. L. Mitchell 15, Joseph W. Hill 6.

THE CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

It was announced that the election of a judge and solicitor general was in order.

Mr. Glenn, of Whitfield, nominated Hon. Joel C. Fain, of Gordon, for the judgeship of the Cherokee circuit.

Mr. Foute, of Bartow, nominated Hon. Thomas W. Milner.

There were 209 votes cast. Mr. Milner got 108 and Mr. Fain 101. Necessary to a choice 105.

Senator Harris, of Bartow, nominated Mr. A. W. Fite, of Bartow, for solicitor of the Cherokee circuit.

Mr. Hunt, of Catoosa, nominated Mr. Samuel Maddox.

The vote cast was 209. Of this Fite received 163, and Maddox 46.

Mr. Fite was also elected to fill the unexpired term of Hon. J. W. Harris as solicitor of the Cherokee circuit. He received 191 votes for this.

THE STONE MOUNTAIN CIRCUIT.

The chair announced that a judge and solicitor-general would be elected in this circuit.

Mr. Ward, of Clayton, nominated Mr. W. A. Tigner for judge of the Stone Mountain circuit.

Mr. Candler, of DeKalb, nominated Mr. W. H. Hulsey.

Mr. Huey, of Douglas, nominated Judge Richard H. Clark.

As the nominations President duBignon said: "The doorkeeper of the senate, the doorkeeper of the house and the messenger of the house certainly ought to be able to prevent gentlemen from wearing their hats and smoking on the floor."

This produced a ripple.

The ballot proceeded.

Judge Clark was re-elected on the first ballot amid applause. He received 121 votes, and Mr. Hulsey got 75, and Mr. Tigner 31.

On motion of Senator Harris, of the third, the joint session was dissolved until three o'clock. The house adjourned until five minutes to three o'clock.

The Afternoon Session.

The joint session was resumed at 3 o'clock.

President duBignon announced that the election of a solicitor-general for the Stone Mountain circuit was in order.

Mr. Johnson, of DeKalb, nominated Mr. John S. Candler.

There were several seconds. This was the only nomination and Mr. Candler got 190 votes. Mr. Candler was also elected to fill the unexpired term ending January 1st, 1889. He received 191 votes.

THE COWETA CIRCUIT

The Coweta circuit was next drawn and the election of a judge and solicitor-general was declared to be in order.

Mr. Hill, of Meriwether, nominated the Hon. Samson W. Harris, of Carroll, for judge of the Coweta circuit.

Senator Wooten nominated Hon. William A. Turner, of Coweta.

Each nominee got several seconds.

The roll was called. Mr. Harris received 147 votes and Mr. Turner 61.

Mr. Daniel, of Heard, nominated Mr. Thomas A. Atkinson for solicitor-general of the Coweta circuit.

Hon. Phil Davis, of Elbert, and others seconded the nomination.

The nominations closed, and Mr. Atkinson received 196 votes.

THE OCONEE CIRCUIT.

The chair announced that the election of a judge of the Oconee circuit was in order.

Mr. Lawson, of Putnam, nominated Hon. David M. Roberts, of Dodge county.

Senator Lyle, of the 27th, nominated Judge C. C. Ribbee.

There were several seconds.

On a call of the roll Mr. Roberts received 130 votes and Mr. Ribbee 80 votes.

A resolution of Mr. Davis, of Elbert, that the joint session be continued until eight o'clock if necessary to complete the election of judges and solicitors was objected to.

THE SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Brady, of Sumter, nominated Judge Allen Fort, who was re-elected without opposition. He received 178 votes.

Senator Dupree nominated Mr. C. B. Hudson for solicitor of the Southwestern circuit. He was re-elected without opposition. He got 176 votes.

THE BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT.

It was announced that a solicitor would be elected in this circuit.

Senator Wootten nominated Mr. W. G. Brantley. The nominations closed and Mr. Brantley received 201 votes.

THE ALBANY CIRCUIT.

The Albany circuit was drawn. The election was for a judge and solicitor-general.

Mr. Harrell, of Decatur, nominated Judge B. Bower.

The nomination was seconded. Mr. Bower was re-elected. He got 195 votes.

Mr. Hand, of Mitchell, nominated the Hon. W. N. Spence. The nomination was numerously seconded.

Mr. Spence received 193 votes.

THE OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.

The Ocmulgee circuit was next drawn, and the election of a solicitor general was declared in order.

Senator Wooten nominated Mr. H. Gray Lewis.

Senator Dupree nominated Mr. J. W. Lindsay.

There were a number of seconds and the nominations closed.

The roll was called. Mr. Lewis received 126 votes and Mr. Lindsay got 82 votes.

Mr. Lindsay was elected to fill the unexpired term in the Ocmulgee circuit, ending January 1st, 1889. He received 190 votes.

On motion of Senator Ballard the joint session was dissolved.

Talk of the Lobby.

Gus Fite got a big vote—the biggest of any candidate except those who had no opposition.

The contest between Judge Fain and Judge Milner was a very close one—the closest of the year.

The many friends of Hon. Carter Tate, who has been seriously ill for some days, will be glad to know that his health is improving.

The Chattahoochee fight was a hot one and Carson has a right to be proud of his victory over two such popular fellows as Jim Worrill and Tom Chappell.

"Our circuit certainly has secured two good officers in Judge Milner and solicitor Fite," said Mr. Glenn, of Whitfield, yesterday. "They are both excellent men."

Mr. Postell, of Glynn county, was called home by a telegram announcing the very serious illness of his daughter, Miss Maggie Postell, who is well-known in Atlanta.

Sam Maddox made many friends during his canvass for the solicitorship of the Cherokee circuit. He is a rising young man and is going to be heard from.

Ex-Senator Roberts, who was one of the state's best senators, now writes judge before his name. He will doubtless prove one of the state's best judges.

Dr. M. L. Galloway, the member from Walton, is a good Samaritan as well as a good legislator. Hon. Mr. Fain, of White, is quite sick and Dr. Galloway is prescribing for him, and on Tuesday night he was called to prescribe for the child of Mr. Fain, of Gwinnett. He carries healing in his hands as well as patriotism in his heart.

It was a very happy coincidence that the affable and able president pro tem of the senate, Hon. James M. DuPree, was in the chair and had the pleasure—which he declared was the greatest of his life—of announcing the result in the election of his special friend and former room-mate, Hon. Richard B. Russell, as solicitor general of the Western circuit.

The election of Hon. "Dick" Russell as solicitor of the Western circuit was a just compliment to a young man of great popularity and distinguished ability. During his several years as a member of the legislature, "Dick" has made hosts of friends throughout the state, as his election over his able competitors attests. The people of the Western circuit have reason to feel proud of their officers—both the retiring solicitor and the one just elected.

THE LOCAL STAGE.

Nan	Ada Dwyer
Paul	Little Mabel Pollock
Richard Redcliffe	Mr. C. C. Craig
Spriggins	Mr. W. H. Gregory
Mr. Burnaby	Mr. J. G. Bauer
Walter Burnaby	Mr. Frank Monroe
Ruth Clifden	Miss Marie Dudley
Jenkinson	Mr. Leonard Grover, Jr.
Liz Jenkinson	Miss Maggie Holloway
Charlie Johnson	Mr. Alf Fisher
Tom Chickweed	Miss Madge Carr
Mrs. Moloney	Miss Marian Strickland
John Biddlecomb	Mr. Frank L. Davis
Robert	Mr. Oliver Paul
Inspector of Police	Mr. Williams
David	Mr. J. C. Pitt

Robert Buchanan's "Alone in London" is very much like the many other plays of its class which have been seen during the past few years upon the American stage. It is a melodrama, with pathos and comedy in liberal quantities, but one which is dependent largely upon the scenery and mechanical effects for the interest.

The bad weather of last night was doubtless the cause of the rather small audience which greeted its first presentation at DeGive's. There is but little to be said of the play itself. The company did not reach the city until late, and the result was that some of their scenic effects were not in place.

But the performance went along despite that fact. The company is only fair, and the play cannot be said to have made much of a hit. The best work was done by Miss Strickland in the role of an old Irish woman—a really excellent piece of acting—and by Mr. Fisher, whose comedy was a bright spot in the acting. Miss Dwyer and Mr. Craig are only fair, and the same may be said of the rest of the company.

Matinee at 2 o'clock. Evening performance at 8.

Sweet William.

Scanlan is such a favorite everywhere in the south that there seems no need of introducing him to the people. However, some may never have seen him, and for them the following from the Evening New York News will be interesting:

"Since the opening night the house has been crowded to the doors at every performance by the friends and admirers of Mr. W. J. Scanlan, the handsome young comedian and vocalist, who is appearing in his picturesque Irish drama, "Shane-na-Lawn," and is winning new honors nightly. The new songs have caught the popular taste and are already being sung in hundreds of private houses and whistled on the streets. Mr. Scanlon is giving an entertaining impersonation of Shane, the hero of Irish feud, and is encored again and again for his delightful singing. He has the assistance of an excellent company, and the scenery and costumes are unusually handsome. Poole's new theatre is an undoubted success. W. J. Scanlon has made a hit, and from present prospects his engagement will last for many weeks."

"Jim, the Penman."

This play has in every way proved itself the most remarkable and successful piece which Mr. A. M. Palmer has presented during his seventeen years of theatrical management in New York city. The record of the drama in England and America, both from an artistic and financial point of view, has not been equalled by any other dramatic work of the present generation. Its first presentation four years ago in London, immediately placed its author, Sir Charles Young, in the first rank of modern playwrights, and brought him both fame and fortune. After a run of two years in that city, the play, which had been previously purchased by Mr. Palmer, was transferred to the stage of the Madison square theater, New York, and not only crowded that place of amusement at each performance during the entire theatrical year, but also ran well into the following season, making it the most successful production ever seen at that popular play house. Its success everywhere has been instantaneous, brilliant and complete. On Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week, at DeGive's, will be given the farewell performance of this great play, as its withdrawal becomes necessary owing to arrangements which Mr. Palmer has already made for the presentation throughout the country with his own companies of other successes which he has secured in foreign capitals. These will receive their first production either at the Madison Square theater, New York, or at Palmer's theater, (formerly Wallack's.)

Death of Little Emma Ridley.

The many friends of Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ridley will be greatly grieved to learn of the death of their sweet little daughter Emma, who died last night after a short illness.

He Won a Wife on the Election.

From the Pittsburg Press.

"Where's the marriage license office?"

He was a neatly dressed young man and his face was fairly beaming with happiness. The question was directed to a group of lawyers standing on the the front steps of the new courthouse bright and early this morning. The way to Register Connor's stronghold was pointed out, and as the youth was winding up his profuse thanks one of the lawyers said: "You seem happy this morning. Did the election strike you correctly?"

"You bet it did. If the election hadn't gone as it did I wouldn't be here this morning."

"How's that?"

"Well, I don't mind telling you. You see, there was another fellow in love with the girl I'm going to marry, and she didn't know herself just which of us she liked best. We both asked her to marry us, and, to get out of the snap, she said that if Harrison was elected she would be mine. If Cleveland won the other fellow was to get her. I tell you I felt shaky last night, but I'm all right now, and I'm going to get that license out before they get a chance to count us out in some of the doubtful states."

Secure a sound mind, which seldom goes without a sound digestion, by using Angostura Bitters.

Jewels now are daily seen
Rich carnation lips between;
Ask the owners of these pearls—
Stately matrons, lovely girls,
"What can teeth so beautify?"
"SOZODONT" they'll all reply.

TRACK AND TRAFFIC.

PRESIDENT INMAN'S PROMISES AND THE POLICY OF THE TERMINAL.

Surveying New Roads—Hearing of the Suits of Minority Stockholders of the East Tennessee—News and Gossip.

President John H. Inman, of the Terminal company, over his own signature, has an interesting article in today's CONSTITUTION.

His assertions as to the policy and future management of the vast system at whose head he will undoubtedly remain, are encouraging to every body who is interested in the growth and development of the whole south, and particularly that portion which is tributary to the Terminal system of railways.

It is a plain and business-like proposition, coming from a railroad man who recognizes the fact that the country must prosper if his railroad system is to pay dividends to its owners. There is no reason for fearing railroad combinations under the legal restrictions that surround the railroads of this state. THE CONSTITUTION has made that plain before, and President Inman's recognition of the power of the interstate and state railway commissions, is directly in line with it.

President Inman also recognizes the rights of other roads and the fact that new lines can and will be built, regardless of any consolidations or combinations, whenever capital sees an opportunity for a paying investment in their construction.

As a probable purchaser of the State road, President Inman's communication puts the Terminal company out of the field.

President Inman's letter is worthy of close and careful reading.

Contest for Immigrants.

The embers which have been smoldering away in Castle Garden for the past three months have been fanned into flame at last. The enormous commissions which are being paid there to secure immigrant business threaten to absorb half the revenue of the railroads represented in the garden.

The warfare in immigrant business is now directed principally at the Southern Pacific, the Lackawanna and Ontario figuring only secondarily in the matter. For a long time the Southern Pacific has been gaining a strong foothold in California business at Castle Garden until now it carries more immigrants to that state than all the other lines put together. The road has its own agent in Hamburg, Gustav Falk, who is paid $8,000 per year. He has branch agencies throughout Europe, and to all of these heavy commissions are paid. They secure enormous numbers of passengers. Immigrants arriving here are shipped via either the Mallory or Morgan steamship lines or by one of several railroads to New Orleans, whence they are carried all the way to destination over the Southern Pacific tracks. This road has the advantage of owning its own road over a great portion of the distance.

The Union Pacific is practically powerless to interfere, because it cannot get into California except over the Central Pacific (a Southern Pacific branch) from Ogden. The Union Pacific has, however, jointly with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, agreed to send by the trunk lines in attempting to force the Southern Pacific into some kind of an agreement for an equal division of business. The Southern Pacific people take the matter very calmly.

Combination Against the Pennsylvania.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette says: One of the greatest railroad combinations yet attempted will soon be formally announced, New Jersey's interests will be deeply affected by the proposed combination. As the story goes, the Lehigh Valley and Reading railroads have grown tired of their intimate relations with the New Jersey Central, and have been gradually drawing out of it for some time past.

They have meanwhile been watching the Baltimore and Ohio with great care, and at length have secured an understanding with the parties representing the financial backers of the Baltimore and Ohio by which they expect to secure practical control of the great corporation. They have already arranged with the Ohio, Indiana and Western railroad for a combination, and have made a practical arrangement with the New York Central, so that all shall work together harmoniously and advance the money necessary to make their combination perfectly successful. By the arrangement they would have the most complete railroad system in the country, the New York Central controlling New England, northern and northwestern business, the Reading and Lehigh Valley, the state of Pennsylvania and the coal and iron business, the Indiana road the western, and the Baltimore and Ohio the southern and southwestern traffic. It is said the system will use the Lehigh Valley's great water front as a tidewater terminus for passenger and the New York freight, while the Baltimore and Ohio's Staten Island buildings and big bridge across the Kills will be used for coal and for such freight as may be sent abroad.

The Chesapeake and Ohio.

RICHMOND, Va., November 14.—A party of capitalists, composing the Chesapeake and Ohio syndicate, arrived in Richmond today from New York and Philadelphia via Newport News and Old Point Comfort. The party is composed of John Jacob Astor, John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company; George Bliss, of Morton, Bliss & Co.; S. A. Coster, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.; John Crosby Brown, of Brown Bros. & Co., all of New York; Mr. Winthrop, of Drexel, Hayes & Co., Paris, France; and Mr. Stattesbury, of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. The party, in company with M. E. Ingalls, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, S. J. Fuller, general passenger agent and J. T. Odell, general manager, will leave here tomorrow morning on a special train for three or four day's inspection of the Chesapeake and Ohio and its branches, coal interests and then they will go through over to the Newport line, which is about completed to Cincinnati, thence over the Big Four connection to Chicago. It is expected that this trip will decide several important contemplated enterprises in connection with the development of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

The Giants at War.

The New York Central has cut west-bound rates to Chicago 25c. per 100 pounds for the first three classes, and other classes proportionately. The cut is made on account of the inroads made by the Pennsylvania. All roads are taking business at the cut rates. The Erie insists on its differential rate, and today has put in force rates from New York to Chicago ranging from 25c. to 19c., or from 5c. to 1c. per 100 pounds below the rate by the New York Central. Advices from Philadelphia state that the Pennsylvania road has met the cuts and issued a reduced schedule. This is the beginning of a rate war that will involve the giant railroad systems of the country, and the result will be disastrous.

Ore for Southern Mills.

The beginning of a new and somewhat remarkable freight traffic has been commenced this season at Cleveland. It is the shipment of Lake Superior iron ore to Birmingham, Ala. The iron furnaces of Alabama have heretofore obtained their ore from adjacent mines, or from the mountains of Missouri, but there is great promise that they will hereafter make heavy drafts upon the ore from the upper lakes, and that Cleveland, the chief receiving port of the lakes for this community, will be the rail shipping point for this business.

Protesting Against the Lease.

A circular signed by several stockholdeas in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad company, protesting against the lease of that property to the Richmond and Danville, is being distributed among the holders of the second preferred and common stock. It is charged that the lease is an abuse of power on the part of the present board; that it is entirely in the interest of the first preferred stockholders and the Richmond and Danville company, and, finally, that the instrument itself is loosely and faultily drawn, omitting many things necessary for the protection of the stockholders.

The Panama Canal Meeting.

A meeting of the American committee of the union of the Panama canal stock and bondholders has been held in New York. Mr. A. Fort presided and Mr. Lavanoux acted as secretary. The plan of the organization is to co-operate with the central committee at Paris and to secure subscriptions to the new bonds. It was reported that 30 sub-committees had been formed in France and more than 200,000 of the remaining bonds taken. It was predicted that during the exhibition year of 1889 M. de Lesseps would succeed in disposing of all the unsold bonds. The latest news from the isthmus was favorable to the enterprise. Many subscriptions were received, not only from New York, but from Chicago and other places.

Kansas City Advances Rates.

Owing to rate difficulties between Memphis railroads the rates on merchandise have been lowered several cents from Kansas City to New York and Boston by the Fort Scott road during the past month. Now that these disputes have been settled the rates will be advanced to the original tariff and the required ten days' notice has now been given of an advance to be effective November 20th. This will make the rate on first class merchandise from this city to the seaboard $1.33.

Surveying New Roads.

The surveyors are rapidly closing up the breaks in the final survey of the Americus, Preston and Lumpkin, the connection of the Central's projected Eden extension. So far as can be learned the terminal company's control of the Central system will not interfere with the building of this southern through line to tidewater at Savannah.

A preliminary survey of the Atlanta and Selma Air-Line was begun on Monday.

Hearing the Complaints.

State Chancellor Gibson will hear the complaint of the minority stockholders who oppose the lease of the East Tennessee to the Richmond and Danville, at Knoxville, Tenn., tomorrow. This will be the first legal controversy growing out of the recent railroad deals, and the arguments and decision will be interesting reading for everybody concerned in the railroad situation.

Brief Mention.

J. E. Cowan, traveling freight agent of the Louisville Southern, was in the city yesterday.

The demand for cars continues in excess of the supply, indicating a heavy movement of freight.

Travel to the towns with exposition attractions continues good, but through business is very light.

Alex Thweatt, traveling passenger agent of the Georgia Pacific, arrived in Atlanta yesterday.

L. J. Ellis, assistant general passenger agent of the East Tennessee, has gone to Knoxville, Tenn.

Chas. B. Walker, of the Western and Atlantic, and Jos. H. Latimer, of the McKenzie route, are in North Carolina.

CHICAGO, November 12.—Arrangements have been completed by the Union and Central Pacific roads to put on a fast limited Pullman vestibuled train, to be called "The Golden Gate Special," to run weekly between Council Bluffs and San Francisco. The service will begin Wednesday, December 5th, prox., and the train is to be the most perfect in all its appointments in the world.

The earning of the Louisville and Nashville, for the first week of November were $293,735, a decrease from the earnings of the same period of 1887 of $37,125.

J. H. Palmer, general southeastern agent of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northern, is out of the city on a business trip to Macon, Augusta and Columbus.

C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville, was robbed of his watch and diamonds a few nights ago, and is offering $200 reward for the return of his valuables.

On the 19,000 or so miles of railway in Great Britian during 1887 the number of employes killed was 4.2 and the number injured was 2,075. Of these 113 were killed and 1,152 injured while coupling cars or switching.

At the beginning of the present year there were 150,000 miles of railway in the United States. The new railway constructed in the first ten months of the year was about 6,000 in length, making a total mileage of 156,000 miles.

A rubber stamp, holding the single line of "Richmond and Danville Co., Lessee," has made its appearance in the office of the East Tennessee and will hereafter appear on the envelopes and stationery of the officials of the latter road.

D. C. Brady, the well known and popular southern agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky., was in the city yesterday, and left a few advertising souvenirs in the shape of "rules for playing whist" with R. D. Mann & Co.

For the first nine months of 1888, ending September 30, the reported gross earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system were $16,558,455.53. The expenses for that time show an increase over the same months of 1887 of 2,036,479.32. The decrease in net earnings for the same time amounts to $5,729,100.57.

The Central Trust Company, of New York, has commenced, in the United States circuit court for the district of Colorado, a foreclosure suit against the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railway Company as the principal, and the Union Pacific Railway company as a party interested in equity. The suit involves a principal of $2,500,000 and interest amounting to nearly $1,000,000.

A telegram to Joseph M. Brown, general freight and passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic, announces the raising of the Texas quarantine against all points. Dr. Woodward, who has been employed by the Western and Atlantic for the accommodation of passengers requiring health certificates, has been relieved from duty.

Do you suffer with catarrh? You can be cured if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Sold by all druggists.

West End Note.

In the approaching election for three members of council for West End, it is not only desirable, but necessary, that good men should be elected. Such men as G. J. Dallas, W. R. Shropshire, W. J. Vandyke and J. M. Hunnicutt would be satisfactory to a large majority of the citizens.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

This is the TOP of the GENUINE Pearl Top Lamp Chimney. All others, similar are imitation.

This exact Label is on each Pearl Top Chimney. A dealer may say and think he has others as good, BUT HE HAS NOT. Insist upon the Exact Label and Top.

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SHOES.

CAUTION

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only calf $3 SEAMLESS Shoe smooth inside. NO TACKS or WAX THREAD to hurt the feet, easy as hand-sewed and WILL NOT RIP.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand-sewed welt $4 shoe. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $8.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 POLICE SHOE. Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. Smooth inside as a Hand-Sewed Shoe. No Tacks or Wax Thread to hurt the feet.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear. Best Calf Shoe for the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE FOR BOYS is the best School Shoe in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $1.75 YOUTH'S School Shoe gives the small Boys a chance to wear the best shoes in the world.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace. If not sold by your dealer, write

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For sale by G. H. & A. W. Force

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EDUCATIONAL.

Washington Seminary.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

50 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 12TH. FACULTY able and experienced. The Music Department is a part of the music school of Mr. Alfredo Fanti. The Art School is under the direction of Mr. H. W. Barnitz. The Primary Department is in charge of a successful teacher, trained in the best methods of primary and kindergarten instruction. For catalogue apply to MRS. BAYLOR STEWART, Principal.

july4 d & wkk

HERRING'S SAFES

—IN THE—

WAREHOUSE FIRE

—AT—

Lynchburg, Va.,

November 3, 1888.

We had in use in Mooreman's Warehouse one of your Champion Safes. It was subjected to a very severe test and we are glad to state that our papers and valuables are preserved.

LEE, TAYLOR & SNEAD.

HERRING & CO.,

No. 251 & 252 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

tues, thurs sat

Real Estate Wanted.

We have a customer for a good 8 or 10 room house, stylish, with modern improvements, located on or near Peachtree—the west side preferred, and not too far out.

Also for a new cottage in the same locality, corner lot preferred, not less than 50 feet front.

Also for a vacant central corner lot, not less than 50x100, suitable for a first-class business house.

Also for a vacant Peachtree lot, within half mile of center, suitable for first-class residence.

Also for a cottage of 4 or 6 rooms, near Peachtree, within three blocks, corner preferred.

Also a nice cottage of 5 or 6 rooms, convenient to Marietta horse cars and Marietta school.

Also a new house, large lot, near Technological School, for cost about $2,000.

Also a first-class home on the south side, near to Washington or Pryor streets, large lot, $5,000.

Also a stock of dry goods, notions, etc., to exchange for a suburban home or farm.

Real Estate We Will Sell Cheap

3 lots on G. P. R. R., near city limits, 50x160, each, $1,500.

10 acres ¼ mile of East Point, on C. R. R., $1,250.

Lot 80 on Peters and 80 on Walker, $2,250.

2 lots—McDonald street, on car line, 40x159, each $175.

2 lots—Alexander street, 50x95, each $350.

2 lots—Alexander street, 50x95, each $600.

52x200—W. Peachtree, corner, through to Scott, $3,500.

100x200—Peachtree, a corner, high and pretty, $4,000.

100x400—Pryor, through to Loyd, $3,600.

120 on Cooper x 110 on Fulton, very desirable, $1,600.

50x150—Formwalt, elevated, pleasant surroundings, $600.

100x240—Kimball street, near Peachtree, $3,750.

60x160—best vacant corner on street—Peachtree, $3,600.

200x300—Peachtree, corner lot, east front, $1,300.

25x100—W. Peters street, business lot, Castleberry hill, $1,000.

50x100—Boulevard, near Gartrell street, $600.

40x200—Boulevard, near Gartrell street, $500.

56x178—Hillard street, near to car line, $800.

50x160—Formwalt, near Crumley street, $650.

60x100—Bush street, near Third Baptist church, $400.

100x207—W. Peachtree, near Kimball st., $3,750.

65x126—Boulevard, near Decatur street, $750.

50x175—Currier street, near Calhoun street, $1,350.

128 on Fowler x 200 through to Lovejoy, near Pine, $1,000.

115 W. Hunter x 124 on Chestnut streets, $400.

WEST & GOLDSMITH,
7 Kimball house, Pryor street.

CONTRACTORS.

ATLANTA, GA., November 9, 1888.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERsigned until 12 m., Wednesday 14th November, 1888, for the construction of a sewer on Edgewood avenue, from Bell street to Jackson street. Specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

M. MAHONEY,
til nov 14 Commissioner of Public Works.

BRADYCROTINE,

THE SURE CURE FOR

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IN ALL ITS DIFFERENT FORMS

—Is Now For Sale at—

STONEY, GREGORY & CO'S

LAMAR DRUG CO., Wholesale Agents.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvellous success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

LYON & HEALY State & Monroe Sts. CHICAGO, will mail free, their newly enlarged Catalogue of Band Instruments, Uniforms and Equipments, 400 Fine Illustrations describing everything required by Bands or Drum Corps, including Repairing Materials, Trimmings, etc. Contains Instruction for Amateur Bands, Exercises and Scales Drum Major's Tactics, By-Laws, and a Selected List of Band Music.

A little higher in price, but of unrivalled quality.

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Published Daily and Weekly

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free, at $1.00 per month, $2.50 for three month, or $10.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION
(Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, postpaid, for $1.25 a year, or for $1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to
THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 15, 1888.

The Courts and the Citizens.

The action of the federal supreme court in sustaining Justice Field of California in his commitment of Judge Terry to jail for contempt of court has drawn forth a protest from the New York Herald.

Our contemporary thinks it was an outrage to sentence Terry, in his absence, without allowing him to be heard. It says that the decision of the supreme court recognizes no limit to the power of a single judge to punish for contempt. A man may be imprisoned indefinitely, without a trial by jury, without hearing defense or explanation, without witnesses in his behalf, without counsel, and without the right to protest or even be present in court. Such cases are not subject to judicial review, and it is a question whether the president can pardon the victim.

The Herald remarks that this is an extraordinary power in a single judge over every citizen, and that it is un-American, in violation of popular rights, and should not be permitted to exist.

It is rather late in the day to object to the powers of the judges in the matter of punishing those who are guilty of contempt of court. For hundreds of years in England and in this country it has been the well-settled policy of the law to arm the courts with sufficient power to protect themselves, and the necessity of the case has made this power extraordinary in its character.

Judges very rarely abuse their power to punish for contempt. Public opinion holds them in check, and as a rule our courts allow lawyers and others considerable latitude. The Terry case is an unfortunate one for the Herald to use as an illustration. Terry conducted himself in a violent manner. He assaulted the officers of the court, and the presumption is that he would have aided his wife in attempting the life of Justice Field if he had not been restrained. Immediately after the affair was over he was sentenced to six months in jail. It would have done no good if the prisoner had been brought in to hear his sentence. At that time his state of mind was such that he would have committed a fresh contempt. There is not an instance on record where the penalty for contempt was ever more justly inflicted.

It is to be hoped that our judges will always exercise extraordinary powers in the matter of contempt. This can be said without taking the extreme ground that there should be no limit, and no pardoning power vested in the executive. Limitations and clemency are well enough in their way, but they should be judiciously defined. We cannot cripple our courts when their self-preservation is directly involved.

THE republican editors are getting very sweet in their feelings towards the south. This is very nice; even the south likes to be coddled; but when the fiery and untamed republican politicians meet in congress the flap of the bloody shirt will be heard all over the land.

THE south has one consolation. The possum season has just began, and there are delights ahead of us that the cold and sterile north can never know.

A Millionaire's Funeral.

A few days ago Dr. Henry Hiller, of Wilmington, Mass., died and was buried.

The doctor was not a distinguished man in any way. The fact that he was worth $3,000,000 was the only notable thing about him.

There was no special reason why he should have an elaborate and expensive funeral, but his widow could not be controlled. She decided to spend $15,000 in exhibiting her grief, and the gorgeous pageant was duly described in the Boston Globe.

For some reason the reporters turned the whole business into a breezy burlesque. They stated that it was "a most successful funeral." Here are a few points selected at random: The deceased rode to the cemetery in a catafalque costing $2,000. A red cedar box worth $200 was placed in the temporary tomb to receive the casket. The reporter had an eye to the details all the way through. He could not resist the temptation of informing his readers that the copper pan at the bottom of the casket contained 200 pounds of camphor at sixty cents a pound. There were ten bushels of rosebuds on the casket. "Briggs, the embalmer, was heard to say: 'That job is the pride of my life!'"

The brass work on the casket cost $3,000. Forty-eight gross of brass screws were used on the inside. Apparently the widow bore up wonderfully well, for the statement was made that "she was out at the cranberry house this morning to see that everything was in apple pie order." The announcement was also made that "when she became more composed the casket would be fully illustrated in Frank Leslie's Weekly and Harper's Bazar for the benefit of the public."

What Mrs. Hiller meant by making arrangements for such a remarkable funeral it is not easy to understand. The Globe's account of it is simply ridiculous, and was evidently designed to amuse its readers.

The funeral was in horribly vulgar taste, but the newspaper men were not justified in making fun of it. There is a solemnity about the death of any man, and it should be respected.

Possibly some good may grow out of the Hiller funeral. Hereafter people who dread ridicule and severe criticism may go in for simple and inexpensive funerals, without the ostentatious display which attracted so much attention in the case now under discussion.

Still, it was nobody's business. With an estate worth $3,000,000 suddenly thrown into her hands, Mrs. Hiller had a perfect right to spend $15,000, or even more, in paying her last tribute to the dead. It may have been in bad taste, but some of the best people in the world are guilty of that fault.

THE household effects of Sackville-West are to be sold in Washington. This is one democratic victory, anyhow.

Keeley and His Motor.

The newspapers have a decided interest in the case of Motor Keeley. For a good many years now he has been supplying them with columns of interesting matter.

Heretofore, it has been the habit of the New York papers, whenever there was a lull in the domestic affairs of their own town, to dispatch reporters to the headquarters of the motor in Philadelphia in order to discover what progress Keeley had made with his etheric vibrations and his atmospheric sensitizer. And both Keeley and the reporters played their part so well that a great many people have been led to subscribe to the motor stock.

Just what the newspapers will do if Keeley is put in jail for contempt of court, we do not know, and they will be in just as bad a way if he concludes to purge himself of contempt and make public his secret. Nevertheless, the newspapers will get along much better than Keeley.

Our opinion is that the stockholders, in their greed and cupidity, are pushing Keeley too far. If he goes to jail they are no better off than they were before. If he divulges his secret, as the court is pressing him to do, their stock will be worthless.

There is a sort of pleasant mystery about Keeley, his motor and his etheric vibrations. If he were nothing more than a swindler, he would have appropriated the large sums of money which he has received from his stockholders to his own use, but it seems that he has spent the greater portion of it in making experiments. They were futile experiments, to be sure, but still they were made in good faith.

Some of these experiments were made in public, such as the firing of a gun with his etheric vapor, and the result attracted great attention. The firing was done in the presence of a number of experts, and if the explosion had been caused by compressed air, it would no doubt have been detected.

It may be that Keeley has made a discovery after all—it may be that he has found a new force which he is unable to harness and handle. If so, he is another of the many martyrs that mark the highways and byways of science.

EDITOR DANA'S journey to Europe has excited the envy of some of his contemporaries, and they are gibing at him. Well, the old man knows how to get up the brightest editorial page in the country, and he needs a rest occasionally.

Physical Exercise.

Judging from all the manifestations, there is a good deal of interest felt in this town just now on the subject of physical culture. A great many ladies are enthusiastic, because they have an opportunity to learn the art of taking physical exercise.

Well, this is a very good thing. The men and boys have their gymnasium, and there is no reason why the women and girls shouldn't have an opportunity of developing their lungs and muscles.

But it should be clearly borne in mind that physical exercise is like medicine. An overdose of it is often injurious and sometimes fatal. It is not an easy matter to adjust it to every temperament or to apply precisely the needed amount.

We are reminded by this of the case of a normal school girl in Philadelphia. Recently she was taken with violent pains in her neck and head, and the result of the attack was paralysis of the right side of the face. According to the family physician, the paralysis was caused by over-indulgence in the calisthenic exercises.

Exercise in moderation is a very good thing, but the tendency is to carry it to excess. There is another objection to merely formal exercise, and that is it does not go hand in hand with recreation. Too much exercise is worse than none at all.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE SUCCESS OF FOUR Chinamen in entering the United States from Canada shows how difficult it is to enforce our anti-Chinese bill. The border line between this country and the British possessions is 3,000 miles long. We cannot guard it.

"THE HIGH HEEL is going," says an exchange. Yes, it is always going. It clatters on the pavement all day long.

LORD SALISBURY in a recent speech declared that the outlook was never more peaceful. And then the noble lord proceeded to urge immediate and extensive warlike preparations. The British premier is evidently a statesman.

THE WIFE OF Major Henry Armstrong, of Plainfield, N. J., is doubtless glad to know that her husband will hereafter be taken care of in a lunatic asylum. For years the major has been the victim of a mania which impelled him to kill his wife. For three years Mrs. Armstrong's life was an almost constant series of narrow escapes from a tragic death at her husband's hands. She testified that once she awoke to find him bending over her with two revolvers pressed against her cheeks. With rare coolness she said, looking up at him: "It was cruel of you not to kill me while I was asleep, but now I want you to end my life at once."

"Well, I'll wait until you are asleep," the insane man answered, returning his revolvers to his belt.

At another time he tied a rope about her waist and threw her down a cistern, from which she was rescued by neighbors. Once he carried her to a red-hot stove, and only desisted from throwing her upon it when she begged him to shoot rather than to burn her to death. At another time he placed her on the railroad track in front of an approaching train, and both would have been killed had not the terrible situation lent the brave woman superhuman strength. He was possessed at one time of the idea that his wife meant to poison him, and for ten days lived on ripe apples, which he gathered himself from the trees.

THE EARL OF LUCAN is dead. He led the famous charge of the six hundred at Balaclava, immortalized by Tennyson in his ringing poem. This charge drew from a French general who witnessed it the shrewd remark: "It is magnificent, but it is not war."

"SOME OF THE brightest papers in the country are published in Georgia," remarked Colonel Dawson, of New York, in a hotel in that city, the other night. The colonel is a level-headed man.

REV. DR. LAWRENCE was preaching in a Chicago church last Sunday when a brass band passed by. The doctor was preaching from memory, and the music rattled him. After the band was out of hearing he made several efforts to continue his discourse, but found that it had all gone out of his head. He dismissed the congregation, went home, and went to bed. He said that a nervous shock had prostrated him.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITING from Washington to the New York Sun says that Mr. Cleveland will probably re-enter public life as a member of congress.

WILLIAM PERRY BROWN, of Tennessee, is a young story writer whose first literary efforts reached the public through the medium of THE CONSTITUTION. Within the past year or so Mr. Brown's sketches have found favor with the northern magazines, and John B. Alden, of New York, the publisher of some of the best and cheapest books of the age, has just issued his first novel, "A Sea Island Romance." This story is dashingly and charmingly written. There is not a dull page in it, and its descriptions of southern life and scenery are drawn in a masterly manner. By the way, Mr. Alden has to some extent identified himself with us by opening a branch house at No. 16 North Broad street in this city, where a full line of his marvelously cheap publications make an attractive display. Atlanta is becoming quite a center for the agencies of the great northern publishing houses.

FLORIDA'S FUTURE.

What has the future in store for Jacksonville and Florida? It is a question in which the people of the whole country, in common with those of Florida and the south, are interested. Is the injury done by the terrible epidemic a permanent one, or is it only temporary? And will the final effect be a good or a bad one?

Among the recent arrivals from Jacksonville is Mr. J. N. C. Stockton, one of Florida's most prominent citizens. Mr. Stockton, though quite a young man, is cashier of the National Bank of the State of Florida, in Jacksonville; president of the First National Bank of Tampa; a member of the board of public works of Jacksonville, and is, besides, interested in different enterprises throughout the state.

"The popular idea about the injury done to Jacksonville and Florida by the yellow fever epidemic," said Mr. J. N. C. Stockton, in discussing this question yesterday, "seems to me to be erroneous. I am not one of those who believe that any permanent injury has been worked by the fever, except, of course, in the death of some of our best citizens. So far as Jacksonville as a city is concerned I cannot help believing that the effect will be exactly the opposite. In this way: In crystalizing public sentiment to the necessity for great improvements in the sanitary conditions of the city and, indeed, in all that is necessary for the building up of the city. This has been a terrible lesson, but the ultimate effect will be for good."

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"It will be good in different ways. We have been careless about the condition of the city in the past, but now every energy will be bent toward the building of a perfect system of sewers, the filling in of all those low places about the city which have been nothing but death holes, and in the state, the creation of a state board of health and the enforcement of the strictest possible sanitary laws. Jacksonville's bonded indebtedness is about $220,000. A proposition for the issuance of bonds to the amount of three-quarters of a million dollars to take up the present indebtedness and make all necessary improvements, will be submitted to the people and will undoubtedly be carried. That will give us about half a million dollars with which to improve the city, and with that we can put it in such condition that it will be absolutely safe against future attacks of yellow fever. It may be hard to realize, but it is a fact that a great many improvements of this kind have been made during the epidemic. Gangs of men have been at work all the time and new streets have been opened up, many of the low places about the city have been filled, and the general appearance of the city shows considerable improvement."

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"Those of us who have been in the midst of it all are not nearly as much oppressed by the outlook as are the Floridians who have depended on the newspapers for their information. It may be that we have become somewhat deadened to the awfulness of it all, but I think we are better able to weigh all the conditions and carefully consider the situation."

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"In considering the effect of the epidemic on the business of the state, most people I find think only of the travel from the north. We are glad, of course, to have that travel and it helps Jacksonville and other places in Florida, but it forms a very small figure in the total of the state's business. The visitors will come, however, as there is no such climate in the world. The orange industry will not be at all hurt by the epidemic, neither will the lumber interests, the tobacco nor the cotton. Those are Florida's staples. Florida's wealth. Each year's business shows a decided growth in all of these industries and a consequent increase in the state's wealth, and as neither the epidemic itself nor the business stagnation incident to it have injured these industries, the state, taken as a whole, has been very little affected."

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"I mean the business interests. The death of such men as Colonel Daniel, Mr. Fleming, Mr. L'Engle and others is a loss which can not be estimated. Men who died martyrs to what they considered their duty—the people of Jacksonville will ever honor their memory.

"But looking at all these things in their proper light, I still maintain my position that the lesson is for Jacksonville's good. One great influence to this end will be the installation of Governor Fleming, a Jacksonville man, in the office of the chief executive of the state. Governor Fleming is a man who is thoroughly conversant with the needs of Jacksonville and in the appointment of a state board of health—the creation of which will be one of the first acts of the legislature—he will look to the interest of the city as well as the entire state. The city has a bright future. All that is needed is that her people realize this and work together, heart and soul for her salvation."

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"Probably the most remarkable feature of the epidemic has been its effect—or lack of effect—upon the financial institutions of the state. Both in Tampa and Jacksonville the only thing noticeable about the bank statements is that the volume of business is not as large as usual. The fever has raged in Tampa all summer, yet the daily reports which I have received from our bank shows better business than is usual during the summer months."

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Mr. Stockton was asked his opinion of the statement of Dr. Scheftall that Jacksonville would have fever all winter.

"The statement of Dr. Scheftall is not very charitable, to say the least," was his reply. "The public may draw its conclusions as to his motives for talking in that strain. When Savannah had the fever in 1877, the first frost killed it out, and Jacksonville's experience has always been the same. We confidently expect the same result this year, and there is no reason to expect anything else."

TALKS WITH TRAVELERS.

CONGRESSMAN DIBBLE, of South Carolina: "The result of the next census will show a surprising increase in the white population of the southern states. The increase has been very marked in South Carolina, and I think the people of that state will themselves be surprised when they get the figures. In Charleston there has been an increase of 21 per cent in the white population, and 19 per cent colored. This increase will give the south additional representation in congress, and no section of the country more justly deserves it."

S. M. ATKINSON, of Columbus, Ohio: "I think that if some of my republican friends in Ohio, Murat Halstead, for one, had seen the colored republicans of Atlanta painting the town black, blue and red, on Monday night, they would not wonder why the people of the south fear negro domination in their government. I suppose they meant well, but I can imagine nothing more disgraceful than the crowds of drunken negroes I saw marching and yelling about the streets in this city Monday night. This is a free country, I know, but there is such a thing as too much freedom, in such cases as this."

J. M. PHILLIPS, of Montgomery: "I see that Atlanta is interesting herself in getting up cooperative manufacturing enterprises. If this spirit of enterprise is carried out in the different branches of manufacturing that can be successfully carried on in the south, I don't think it will make much difference who is president."

S. C. HARMON, of Augusta, Maine: "No, I haven't seen Mr. Blaine since the result of the election was known. I left Maine early on election day, and I don't know what they are doing up in Maine. I'll tell you this, though: I don't believe that James G. Blaine will go into Harrison's cabinet. He will lay his pipes to secure the nomination of the republican party in 1892. It has been his life long ambition to live in the white house, and his chances would be greater should he remain outside the departments during Harrison's administration. This would give him an opportunity to pose as a sort of hero and at the same time prevent any of Harrison's mistakes from finding a scapegoat in him. Put my prediction down, please."

MISSING LINKS.

Mrs. Harrison wears a bustle and is a firm believer in the practical value of that article.

Lady Herbert, of England, says that in ten years Washington will be the handsomest city in the world.

The king of Wurtemberg refuses to bounce Jackson, the American. Jackson evidently holds a royal flush.

A talking piano, operated by numerous keys and producing words of all kinds, is one of the curiosities of a New York museum.

Charles T. Beauregard, a nephew of the confederate general, is one of the latest accessions to the stage.

THE TERMINAL POLICY.

SET FORTH BY PRESIDENT JOHN H. INMAN.

Which Will Watch the Progress of Local Connections — The State Road Not Wanted.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Editors Constitution: Many inquiries having come from the south relative to the plans and purposes of the Terminal company, I take the liberty of making the following statement:

As soon as practicable we expect to establish in the state of Georgia a special bureau to take cognizance of and deal with any new enterprise that may be projected along the lines of the Terminal system, and by every means in our power to stimulate and develop the industrial growth of the south. My honest opinion is that by these means the country and the railroads will receive a mutual benefit, for nothing is truer than the fact that whatever benefits the country, benefits the railroads, and that the true growth of each is along parallel lines.

I recognize the fact that there is reasonably much prejudice against the unification of the different southern systems, the idea prevailing that they are being compacted into a vast monopoly which will overshadow the country and drain it of its substance. This, I think, however, is a mistaken idea, and especially a mistaken idea as to the management of the Terminal property, for it is in the hands of men who have the mutual interest of the railroads and the country at heart. Besides the people are protected by the different state commissions and the governmental commission, and have their remedy should any abuse prevail. It can be easily demonstrated that by the closer unity of these railroad systems a better service can be rendered, expenses decreased, rates cheapened, and the general prosperity of the country better served.

It is not true that the Terminal company is endeavoring to crush out the building of railroads, and it is especially untrue that we have any purpose of trying to secure, either by purchase or lease, the control of the Western and Atlantic railroad, the property of the state of Georgia. There is room for all, and the growth and development of the country will soon justify the building of almost any railroad that comes into existence. Feeling as I do in this matter, and feeling my ability, aided by the gentlemen with whom I am associated, to be of important service to the south, I think we are entitled, at the hands of the people, to a fair trial in carrying out undisturbed our plans for the development of the country, recognizing their right to complain or remedy anything that may savor of injustice, or has even the appearance of oppression.

As I have said before, it is our purpose, through the agency of the roads controlled by the Terminal company, to try to build up the industrial interests of the south both in agriculture and in manufactures. I am especially desirous, not only on account of my interest in that country, but on account of the ultimate interest of the railroad system, to build up manufacturing, which means to build up the interest of the railroads, transporting their products, so that I an anxious to accomplish these results along the lines controlled by the Terminal company. It is estimated that the one corporation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, situated on the line of the Louisville and Nashville system, with its ten iron furnaces and its immense ore, coal and coke business, requires the transportation service of half as many cars as are required to transport the entire cotton crop of the south from the interior shipping points to the seaboard, and this corporation is only an example of many smaller industries springing up in Tennessee and Alabama.

What has been done in these states can be done by building up other and more varied industries in the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, and the field in Tennessee and Alabama is as yet only partially developed.

I expect very soon to have a consultation with the heads of the Richmond and Danville, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and the Central railroad systems, to offer special inducements in the way of side tracks, short branch roads, long-term contracts, and cheap freight, and to endeavor in every way possible to stimulate the erection of new manufacturing plants, and the building up and strengthening of those already in existence. Also by lowering immigrant rates and to make inducements for settlers to come into the south, and help build her up. JOHN H. INMAN.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Charge That Answers Itself.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Mr. Grady's friends were not astonished to see the double leaded editorial in the Journal against the suggestion of Mr. Grady's name for United States senator. That was expected.

But if the Journal insists "that there is nothing in it," and that only the republicans and a few protectionists are against Governor Colquitt, why is it necessary to print a double leaded editorial arguing against the defeat of Senator Colquitt? Did the Journal simply desire to get in a lick at one of its fellow-townsmen—or is there really more "in it" than the Journal will admit?

Why is it that one-half of the congressional delegation is here at work for Senator Colquitt, at the mention of Mr. Grady's name, and telegrams have been sent all over the state to bring friends here to work for him, although, as I happen to know, Mr. Grady has not summoned a friend to Atlanta, but on the contrary, has stated to all who have written or telegraphed him that he was not a candidate? If there is nothing in it, why this gathering of the clans and this constant caucusing with Senator Colquitt?

The Journal claims that only a few protectionists favor this movement. In its own paper is printed an article from the Augusta News, the extremest tariff reform paper in Georgia, which earnestly urges Mr. Grady's election and Senator Colquitt's defeat. The News is certainly not a "protectionist." Editor John Temple Graves, the first elector at large on the tariff reform ticket, is earnestly for Mr. Grady, and I have seen a telegram from him to that effect. Mr. Graves is not a protectionist nor a republican. Mr. James A. Gray, democratic elector from the Journal's own district, is openly for Mr. Grady, if he will consent to enter the race. I know of my own knowledge that more than sixty members of the house and senate, who are neither protectionists or republicans, want Mr. Grady to run. Dr. R. D. Spalding, the leading tariff reformer of Atlanta, has literally left his business to urge Mr. Grady to run. I have never seen Atlanta as solid or enthusiastic on any one thing since the death of Benjamin H. Hill as it is in urging Mr. Grady to make this race and in supporting his claims. The Journal will find this out if it inquires, and Fulton county is neither "protectionist" or "republican."

The truth is that nothing but Mr. Grady's consent is necessary to show the Journal that there is "something in" the feeling that Mr. Grady ought to go to the senate, and that Governor Colquitt ought not to be re-elected. It is not an issue of tariff reform, though Senator Colquitt's friends are earnestly trying to distract attention from the personal merits of the two men and put it back on the tariff issue.

Senator Colquitt himself, by his past record, has given a reason why he should not be re-elected. He says that he sat in the senate and heard the south abused and vilified until his heart was sick. The senatorial record shows that he did not open his mouth. The south, perhaps, has not suffered much from his silence, because a democratic president and a democratic house stood between the venom of the republican senate and injury to the south.

But the democratic house is republican. The democratic president has given away to a republican president, and the time has now come when a senator who sits still and hears his section abused until his heart is sick is not the senator needed in Washington. There is no doubt that the republican government will attempt to degrade the south. Senator Colquitt himself says that it means our humiliation. Now, the people need a man there that can stand up and defend the south—that has the courage and eloquence to make his voice heard and command an audience. I believe, and thousands of others over the state of Georgia believe, that Henry W. Grady is the man. Senator Colquitt's best friends will not contend that he is the man for the crisis.

This is the issue that is involved. An issue of fitness, an issue of eloquence and ability. It is an attempt to put in the senate a man who will stand up before the villifiers of his section and the men who daily humiliate her, and not sit silent while his heart is sick.

There is one other thing that may be mentioned. If the legislature was relieved from pledges made long ago in response to letters of customhouse officials, and from resolutions passed at the instance of customhouse officials, which some members hold to be binding, although the conditions are entirely changed, there would be no doubt of the result, if Mr. Grady would consent to be a candidate. This is my opinion derived from a casual, but considerable intercourse with the members.

I have nothing to say of the Journal for printing this double leaded editorial, when, according to its own statement, there is no need for an editorial. But I claim the right to put here—what Mr. Grady, who declines to be a candidate, has refused to give not only to this, but to all articles of a similar nature, a place in the news columns of this paper,—some extracts from the editorial in the Augusta News, which is the extremest tariff reform paper in Georgia. Read what it says:

The Evening News first recorded the sensation of the hour about the spontaneous movement to place Mr. Henry W. Grady in the senate, and the Evening News is the first of all the papers in Georgia to indorse and support the movement. We do this not because we have anything against Senator Colquitt, but because the time has come when the south needs in the United States senate a representative, conservative and brilliant young man, who will not only perform effective work for the practical progress of this section, but who will challenge the attention of the country and compel a listening senate and an applauding world to acknowledge that the day of the orator's supremacy and power has not passed.

This is what Henry W. Grady's presence in the senate chamber will do, and there is no doubt about it. He has already claimed the attention and won the admiration of the country with far more limited opportunities than such an exalted station affords, and we must say respectfully, but without fear of contradiction, that Senator Colquitt has done little and said less, which has attracted attention during all his six years in the senate. Everybody who knows Mr. Grady admits his superior abilities and his fascinating power of speech, and his worst enemies will readily grant that he will always be heard from, and that in a most magnetic and popular way. He is a man of the people, and his popularity is not limited to his native state. Indeed, he is today the best known and most popular of southern public men.

The movement to elect Mr. Grady is the sensation of the state. Many of his friends in and out of the legislature, are pressing him to enter the race against Senator Colquitt, not on the tariff issue, but simply because the south needs a man in the senate like Mr. Grady. Two democrats will be in the minority in congress and there is an overwhelming feeling that such a man as Mr. Grady can not only influence all parties, but actually win from congress that recognition which the south needs and deserves.

Mr. Grady made one speech in New York at a dinner table, and it created more attention, and did more good and was read by more people than all the speeches that have been made in the senate since Ben Hill died. That speech, the only one he has made before a northern audience, if taken as evidence of what he can do in the senate, ought to put him there, for Governor Colquitt has not attracted as much attention in six years of service as Mr. Grady attracted in one speech of thirty minutes at a dinner table. Another point. If the people of Georgia had been with Mr. Grady on his recent Texas tour, and had seen the ovations he received at every town from Memphis to Galveston, all of which could not have been exceeded in honor of any public man, they would appreciate the esteem in which he is held by the people at large, and the influence he could have in the senate. Georgia ought to have such a man to the front in this crisis in the democratic party. He is accepted everywhere as the leading exponent of southern men today. That after-dinner speech was copied in the London papers, and the Pall Mall Gazette said of it: "What English orator can surpass this eloquence?" His Dallas speech has made an impression as profound and as popular.

These are all pointers of political opinion, and as an index of this all controlling sentiment, they are unmistakable and full of meaning. The movement to elect Mr. Grady is like the rustling of the winds. It is the premonition of an uprising of popular conviction whose strong and sudden current cannot be stemmed, and although the election will come on next week, we would not be surprised to see the legislative ship speed it sheets and speed before the gale which is setting towards Senator Grady.

A FRIEND OF HENRY GRADY'S.

A Complaint.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Why is it that the city authorities are hauling the sand off of Crew street and placing it on other thoroughfares? The heavy rains of late washed the sand from the street into the gutters and instead of throwing it back where it was washed from it has been carted off to fill sunken places elsewhere. If the plan continues it will only be a short time until the street is ruined. It is well enough to clean the gutters of filth, but when there is nothing in them but clear sand it should be thrown back into the middle of the street. Property owners paid for this sand and complain about this bad treatment.

ONE OF THEM.

A LITTLE RESOLUTION,

Which Created Some Excitement in the House—An Explanation.

An innocent little resolution caused a stir in the house of representatives yesterday evening.

After the joint session had been dissolved, Mr. Bell, of Forsyth, offered a resolution that Senator A. H. Colquitt and Mr. Henry W. Grady be invited to address the legislature tonight on the issues of the day.

The resolution stated further that a petition asking Messrs. Colquitt and Grady to speak was being generally circulated and that Mr. Grady was being urged to enter the race for United States senator.

Mr. Berner, of Monroe, at once rose and said:

"As the resolution is probably based on the belief that Senator Colquitt is in the city, I desire to state that I am informed that Senator Colquitt left the city this afternoon. Therefore, as he is not in the city at this time, I now, in justice to him, move that the resolution be laid upon the table."

Without any discussion the motion prevailed.

Not a little interest was felt in ascertaining where Senator Colquitt had gone. An investigation developed the fact that the senator had not left the city, but was at his headquarters in the Kimball, working in the interest of his candidacy for re-election.

Mr. Berner said last evening: "I acted in perfect good faith in my remarks this afternoon. I based my statement on what I considered reliable information, and my motion was only that we might do Senator Colquitt justice."

It was stated at the Kimball last night that Mr. Berner would make this statement to the house today.

Mr. Grady knew nothing of the resolution until late last night when he heard it from THE CONSTITUTION office. It is not known whether Mr. Bell, who introduced it, is for Senator Colquitt or opposed to him.

How an Enemy Raked Him.

From the Lewiston Journal.

A man in Maine, who had left a good many accounts unpaid, got up in a prayer meeting down east one day last week, and confessed his sins and declared he was ready to pay every dollar he owed. An enemy of his raked up a lot of creditors interested in the new convert in various parts of the state, and pretty soon the convert found he had a menacing stock of liabilities in Lewiston and elsewhere. True to his pledges he redeemed them all except an outlawed note, declaring that as the gospel in the fulfillment of the law he couldn't be blamed for not paying for dead horses.

DEMOCRATIC TALK

CONCERNING THE NOMINATION OF A STRAIGHT MUNICIPAL TICKET.

To Oppose the Republicans—Mr. Brown Does Not Favor the Project—What Will the Republicans Do?

A democratic primary to nominate a regular democratic municipal ticket.

That was the talk in local political circles yesterday.

It all grew out of a rumor which was afloat to the effect that the republicans had determined upon putting a full ticket in the field. It was argued that if this were done it would be absolutely necessary for the democratic party as a party to take action and determine upon a ticket to represent it in a municipal contest.

Some leading democrats who discussed the matter urged that with two democratic tickets in the field, there would be great danger of the election of the republican ticket.

Mr. Glenn, the conservative candidate for mayor, was asked what he thought of such a project. His reply was that not having considered the subject at all, he did not care to express an opinion.

Mr. Brown, the anti-conservative candidate, in his speech at Gregg's hall last night, put himself on record as squarely opposed to any such movement. He said he did not care who went into such a movements, but he would not, under any circumstances.

The general sentiment of leading democrats who could be seen last evening seems to be in favor of nominations. All favor the selection of a city executive committee and the preservation of a city organization.

What They Think of It.

Mr. John B. Goodwin: "Without studying the situation, it occurs to me that if the republicans make nominations it would be the proper thing for the democrats to make party nominations."

Mr. Jacob Haas: "If the republicans put out a ticket, yes. I favor a city committee."

Mr. Don Bain: "If the republicans determine to put out a ticket, I think it best that the democrats should make nominations. I favor a city executive committee."

Mr. James A. Gray: "I am very much in favor of the nomination of a regular city ticket. We should have a city ticket and a strong democratic organization."

Mr. Sam Venable: "I favor a nomination by all means. All the candidates for city offices who are democrats ought to be willing to submit their names to democratic primaries and I've no doubt they will do so. A strong city organization is most important and steps should at once be taken for the selection of a city executive committee."

Mr. Martin Amorous: "By all means a nomination if the republicans put out a ticket. We ought to have a city committee."

Mr. W. T. Turnbull: "We need just such a movement. It would remove many objectionable features from the campaign. A committee by all means."

Mr. Frank Arnold: "I think it a good move."

Hon. N. J. Hammond: "Let it be done by all means. I favor anything that is necessary to beat the radicals."

Judge Thomas J. Simmons: "I think that it is the best thing that can be done. If something of that sort is not done there is danger of the republicans carrying the city election."

Captain Hugh Colquitt: "It is an excellent idea. I am in favor of thorough organization, and I think that democrats should vote for the nominees of the party every time."

Hon. Charles D. Hill: "It is a happy suggestion. Unless the democrats organize thoroughly or hold a primary election there is danger of the republicans electing a mayor or council."

Hon. Frank O'Bryan: "It is the only thing to do. It is clearly the duty of the democrats to unite and oppose the common enemy. We cannot afford to allow the republicans to elect a municipal ticket on account of a division among democrats."

W. J. Albert: "It is a good idea. I tell you something will have to be done. You remember the republicans carried several wards in this city at the presidential election. They are organized, and if the democrats of Atlanta do not organize and vote together, it is highly probable that Atlanta will have a republican mayor and negroes in her general council."

Mayor Cooper: "If a man not in office is necessary to have one. I am for the best interest of the citizens and any party."

Mr. M. Mahoney: "If the republicans have any chance I don't know it."

Mr. L. Beck: "Anything for harmony and success."

Mr. Joe Hirsch, of the first ward, declined to be interviewed.

Judge Hillyer: "I am not sufficiently posted in the local political situation to say a word."

What Will the Republicans Do?

Will there be a republican ticket in the field when the city election takes place?

That is the question just now on the surface.

Time only will give a correct answer.

The republicans, thoroughly enthused over the election of Harrison, think they can carry everything their own way and are leaving no stone unturned by which they can catch the city government.

At a meeting of the committee of forty-two which had been called to consider the advisability of putting out a full ticket, about two-thirds were present. The meeting, although small, was by no means a harmonious one, and when a resolution calling for a full ticket was introduced a lively debate was begun. Two-thirds of those present expressed an opposition to a ticket, but in the two-thirds there was a division—a bad division.

The other third wanted a ticket and a ticket pledged to the republican party.

The meeting lasted some hours, and of the majority a part wanted to give a support to the conservative ticket, and a part favored the Brown ticket. The resolution was not adopted.

During the day yesterday, the meeting was discussed and considerable interest was manifested in the result.

It was generally known that the minority had gotten together and had decided to act independently of the party, and that a thorough search was being made for candidates.

A careful investigation disclosed the fact that a call had been made upon both Mr. Dow and Mr. Angier, and that both these gentlemen had declined to allow the use of their names in the race for mayor. It was ascertained that the persons who called upon the gentlemen had also sought Colonel Buck and Mr. Kimball, and that both these gentlemen were out of reach.

In the afternoon a republican thoroughly posted in all that is going on was seen. He said:

"I know that those who attended the meeting of the committee of forty-two did not agree. A majority did not want to put out a full municipal ticket while a minority did. The result was an adjournment without accomplishing anything."

"What will be the result?"

"That I cannot tell. I know that a minority wanted first Kimball, next Buck, next Angier, and then Dow to allow the use of their name for mayor."

"Well?"

"Kimball and Buck could not be reached, and Angier and Dow refused."

Colonel Buck is for the conservative ticket and would not allow his name to be used in this convention. It is also known that Mr. Kimball will not allow the use of his name. He is at present out of the city but he has sent a letter to the conservative ticket managers in which he says he will vote for that ticket. In the same letter he advises all persons to support the ticket.

At the Courthouse.

The case of George Walker, vs. the Richmond and Danville railroad company, suit for personal injuries, was finished yesterday morning in the superior court, by the jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff for three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars damages. Walker is a colored man who was injured in an accident near Suwanee in 1885. The attorneys for the plaintiff were, Colonel Wellborn Bray, and Mr. Eugene M. Mitchell, and those representing the road were, Hon. Pope Barrow, and Messrs. Jackson and Jackson.

In city court J. H. Vining, charged with stabbing, was found not guilty.

Pat Johnson, convicted on Tuesday of selling liquor to a minor, was sentenced yesterday for two months, or $50.

Isaac Walbey, charged with spitting in the face of a woman named Annie Golden, assault and battery, was found not guilty.

THE BROWN MEETING.

HELD ON McDANIEL STREET LAST NIGHT.

Mr. Brown Makes a Characteristic Speech—He is Emphatically Opposed to a Primary—Henry Harris Talks.

As announced yesterday, there was a second ward meeting last night in the interest of Mr. Walter R. Brown.

The meeting was held in a small vacant store on McDaniel street.

The meeting organized with Mr. Joseph Smith, the attorney, as chairman.

Messrs. Dent, Baker, Green, Holmes, Mitchell and Councilman Bentell spoke in the order named, and then Mr. Le Seure, the candidate for councilman from the sixth ward.

Mr. Brown was then introduced by Chairman Smith as "the next mayor of Atlanta," and was greeted with applause.

A minute before Mr. Brown began speaking there was an accurate count of those present. Excepting the band, there were sixteen whites and sixty-five colored. This includes the speakers as well as the audience—everybody. In the total of eighty-one, there were several small boys.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen," said Mr. Brown, "if I hadn't heard the applause that greeted these speakers tonight, I would say that anybody that would go to a political meeting such a night as this ought to head straight for the asylum, and I ought to head the procession. But we are out tonight because we mean business, and before I begin speaking I want to say that you'll find this true about Walter R. Brown—he always speaks the truth with an emphasis on that word 'always.' We had a meeting of 1,500 in the courthouse two weeks ago, a meeting of 600 in Schell's hall over in the first ward, a meeting of 200 over here in the third ward, and last (Thursday) night, though the rain was pouring down in torrents, we had a meeting of 150 in the fifth ward. Last night, in Hussey's basement, over on Wheat street, according to THE CONSTITUTION, we had a meeting of 250. Great Lord! They went on to say that out of that 250 there were a thousand little boys, and on the day of election they'll wish that crowd was all boys. What Tom Glenn sees that crowd marching up to the polls he'll say:

"Great Lord! how that CONSTITUTION lied!

"I want to say this, and I want THE CONSTITUTION reporter to take it down, ['Don't let 'em come!' 'Don't want no CONSTITUTION reporter!'] I'm tired of having THE CONSTITUTION and the Journal misrepresenting this canvass. I didn't ask 'em to take down my speech, and I want 'em to shut up or take my speech just as I say it. They attempted to report my speech last night, and if a cyclone had hit my speech it couldn't have been worse bungled up. Rufe Arnold says about THE CONSTITUTION that it tries to keep from telling the truth.

* * * * * *

I am the man that got the eight hour system for the police, and I think before many days we'll have the eight hour system for every kind of labor. You noticed this morning THE CONSTITUTION had a whole l

DEMOCRATIC TALK

CONCERNING THE NOMINATION OF A STRAIGHT MUNICIPAL TICKET.

Oppose the Republicans—Mr. Brown Does Not Favor the Project—What Will the Republicans Do?

democratic primary to nominate a regular ocratic municipal ticket.

hat was the talk in local political circles rday.

ell grow out of a rumor which was afloat he effect that the republicans had deter- d upon putting a full ticket in the field. as argued that if this were done it would absolutely necessary for the democratic y as a party to take action and determine n a ticket to represent it in a municipal test.

ome leading democrats who discussed the ter urged that with two democratic tickets he field, there would be great danger of the ion of the republican ticket.

r. Glenn, the conservative candidate for or, was asked what he thought of such a ject. His reply was that not having con- red the subject at all, he did not care to ress an opinion.

r. Brown, the anti-conservative candidate, ssed each at Gregg's hall last night, put self on record as squarely opposed to any movement. He said he did not care who t into such a movements, but he would under any circumstances.

he general sentiment of leading democrats could be seen last evening seems to be in favor of nominations. All favor the selection a city executive committee and the pre- ation of a city organization.

What They Think of It.

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"It was a just suit, too," said Mr. Le Seure, "for I was on the jury."

"But because this was done here are four women turned out to starve and without a minute's warning. That's monopoly. Do you know what I'd do if there was a man on my ticket like that? I'd cut him off—that's what I'd do. I wouldn't have a man that had no soul, no heart—I'd cut him off.

"They say I haven't got money enough to run for mayor—my bank account ain't big enough. Well, I haven't got much, but I'm going to run for mayor just the same, and I'm going to be elected mayor.

"They told me when I first came out, 'Look here, you aughtn't to run. This Peachtree crowd's against you.' Well, I told 'em the biggest tax payer in town is for me. They said, 'who's that?' I said, 'Joe Brown. Joe Brown's for me.' Then Judge Hoyt's for me, and there are lots of people pretty well off that are in the same boat.

"You know Tom Glenn was on the school board when a motion was before the board to have colored teachers in the colored schools. 'Oh, no! oh, no!' said Tom Glenn, 'the niggers haven't got sense enough to teach their own race. I'm going to vote against it.' And he did, while Joe Brown voted for colored teach- ers. They tell me an applicant for teacher came to Tom Glenn one day. Tom Glenn said: 'Well, now look here. How do you teach geography? Do you tell your scholars that the earth is round, or is it flat?' This was a poser for the fellow. He scratched his head a little while, and says: 'How's that, Mr. Glenn?' 'I just want to know,' said Mr. Glenn, 'whether you believe the earth is round or flat,' 'Well,' said the fellow, 'I'll tell 'em just whichever way you say it is, Mr. Glenn.' [Great ap- plause.] That's the sort Tom Glenn voted for to teach the niggers, and yet the niggers were not smart enough to teach their own race.

"Tom Glenn runs up to white men and says: 'Look a here. That Walter Brown ticket is the nigger ticket. They've got republicans on that ticket. You ain't going to vote for the nigger ticket are you?' Then he runs around to the colored man and says, 'Look here, are you wet man or a dry man.' the colored man says, 'Well, I'm wet.' 'Oh, look here,' Mr. Glenn says, 'There's no wet and dry in this election. You must leave all that out. You mustn't vote for Walter Brown for he's a wet man! ['Rah for Brown!] Tom Glenn's flat one time and round the next, and that's not the sort of fellow you want for mayor. [No! No!]

"Our ticket is for free school books, and for wiping out this iniquitous street tax. I think when they get to taxing a man for walking the streets they had better quit. But bless your soul if you haven't got the money they carry you down here before Jim Anderson, and you know how Jim Anderson does. [Laughter.] Jim An- derson got mad because I was against him. [Right you is! Don't want Jim Anderson!] and I am against him. Oh, there's a good time coming before long, and you'll have the best young man for recorder the city ever had.

"Sometime ago I announced that I was in the race to stay until the 5th of December, and that I was going to be elected by 2,000 major- ity. That sorter scared Jim up. He says to himself, 'Look here, if all those wet men git into council they'll turn me out, certain!' So he called a little caucus over there in his office. It's just across from my office, and I can see everything they do over there. Henry Grady was there, and Hoke Smith was there, and Mr. Brotherton was there. You all know Mr Brotherton—he's the fellow that kicks people out of his store. ('Dat's the truth!' 'Yes, he did!' 'Don't wan't ole Brotherton!') Mr. Hillyer was down there, too. Jim figured it all up, to see how he could keep from being turned out, and he wrote down on the slate, 'John Thomas Glenn, for mayor,' and the rest of the ticket was just that way, and if that ticket's elected, Jim Ander- son will be recorder. ('Take 'im out! Don't want no sech ticket!') Colonel Buck was there and helped, too. Now, Buck's a pretty good fellow, but my! what company he does get into sometimes! [Laughter and applause.] Colonel Buck's a dry man—remember that—and I guess you re- member what a hard time we had when the town was dry. They had to sell everything the city had. They sold our gas stock, and they sold everything else, and when they got beat out finally—they did'nt have but three tirings left. That was the stationhouse, Black Maria, and Jumbo Hunter. I think they'd have sold Jumbo, but the washwomen would'nt let 'em. Jumbo's the man that ar- rests washwomen for throwing soapsuds in the street, but Jumbo's time is short now.

"Now, Colonel Buck's a good hand to deal cards. He said: 'Look here. Walter Brown's going to be elected. He's going to give the poor people free school books and something must be done. Unless we stop him somehow he's going to mash Tom Glenn.' So Buck got Markham, of the Markham house. You all remember how he used to have negroes ar- rested—used to have 'em arrested for breaking dishes—"

"Had my wife 'rested one time," spoke up a colored man in the audience.

"That's the way," continued Mr. Brown. "You can pick up witnesses anywhere. That's the sort of a man Mr. Markham is. [Don't want 'im! Don't want 'im!] They are trying to head you off from the people's ticket.

"They came to me Sunday and said, 'Look here, if you run we'll have niggers in the council, certain. Let's have a democratic primary, and shut out the niggers! But I say 'No' [Dat's right! Dat's right!] They can bring out as many democratic tickets as they want to, but the Walter Brown ticket is in the field to stay, and its going to be elected, prim- mary or no primary. [Applause.] They say Tom Glenn's a wet man, and I sorter believe he is one, but down here in the last election, Tom Glenn didn't cast any vote. I say give us a man with the courage to go down and vote, and if he's a wet man, don't let him be too weak kneed to vote that way. [Dat's so! Hit 'im again!]

"If Tom Gleen wants a nomination, let him have it. I'm going to the ballot box, and let the people vote. [Dat's hit! Dat's right!] I'm not afraid to risk the people.

"I suppose THE CONSTITUTION will say how many people there are here. I've counted 'em. There are 112, and if they don't tell the truth about it I'll tell the people about it at the next meeting just like I've done tonight. I suppose they'll have it this way: 'There were four men there and two boys on the benches, and one water bucket and chair, but no speaking. I'll tell you how that happens. THE CONSTITUTION reporters don't count till they are all gone. I saw how it was done last night.

"Now, I'm going to introduce a man that will tell you how Tom Glenn does a nigger when the jury finds a man not guilty. Then Mr. Harris well tell you the funniest anecdote you ever heard, and then White—he's a col- ored man—will tell you how Tom Glenn is going to buy the niggers, and how he got his money. Come on here, George, and just tell 'em how Tom Glenn does."

George Yarborough, the colored barber, and the person referred to by Mr. Brown, came to the stand.

"God," began Yarborough, "they've got me in a hell of a fix."

The gist of his speech was that when the jury acquitted a negro Tom Glenn would say, (imitating Mr. Glenn's voice) "Hold on, your honor, don't turn that nigger loose; I think I've got another charge against him."

Mr. Henry R. Harris, Jr., was then intro- duced.

"I came out tonight with Jumbo," began Mr. Harris. "It was the first time I ever did so, and I hope to God it's the last. I was smoking a cigar out there on the platform.—I thought I was free, and the driver said: 'You'd better look out, there's Jumbo in there.' I got him to point Jumbo out to me. I thought to my- self, 'Well, Jumbo, you've had lots of fun and caused a heap of trouble, but your time's short, old boy.' But I threw away my cigar for fear Jumbo would arrest me.

"You know how Tom Glenn hates a nigger. [Dat's de truth! Deed he does!] Tom's around here now talking Smith Easley off to one side, and talks so sweet you wouldn't know him. * * * Tom's a clever man but he would make a poor mayor. * * * They may call out ticket the nigger's ticket, but it's the honest man's ticket. * * * We've of- fered you the natural right of man, we hold out the olive branch, and if you vote for Tom Glenn you throw away the last hope for the colored man, and before God you never will get anything. * * * Buck's a good man, but he wants it all his way. He says, 'I'm a prohibitionist. Come and do my way or go to hell.' A fellow says to me today, 'Did Walter Brown actually say that Dr. Spalding and Dan Speer were thieves?' 'No.' 'Well, THE CONSTITUTION says he did.' 'Well,' I told 'em, 'THE CONSTITUTION told part, but it didn't tell all.' 'Well, what did Brown say?' 'Walter Brown said,' I told them, 'that he had cauget Dr. Spalding and Dan Speer stealing the city's water, and before God that's a fact. They can twist and squirm and- damn, but it's a fact—it's a God's fact, and they can't damn anybody but themselves. They live out of town and don't pay tax and they have no right to that water. * * * * Now, about Jim Anderson. I hate that man like I hate the gates of h—l. I'll tell you what I know. I had a fellow arrested once for hitting my little boy in the head with a rock, and I went down to court. I told Judge Anderson I was in the revenue service and was away from my business, to please call the case as soon as he could. I sat there and waited and waited, and finally Jim Anderson says, 'Where's that revenue man?' I knew I hadn't done anything, but somehow or other I was scared of Jim Ander- son. I got up with the buck ague, trembling all over. I said, my name is Harris, your honor, and I am in the revenue service. I wish you would call that case.' 'All right, presently.' I sat down and waited and waited. After awhile he says, 'Where's that revenue man?' I got up with the buck ague again, and told him what I had said before. 'All right,' he said, 'I'll get to that case presently.' After the case was over I went up to him and I said: 'Look here, you are not Judge Anderson now, you are plain Jim Anderson and I want to say that you have acted the ——— ——— with me. That night down at the court house they commenced calling 'Harris! Harris!' They've got a powerful way of calling for Harris to make speeches since I come to this town, and Jim Anderson turned to a fellow and said: 'Who is that man Harris they are calling for?' I was sitting right there, and the gentleman said: 'This is Mr. Harris right here. This is the man they are calling for.' 'Yes,' said I, 'I'm the man you insulted this morning. You took advantage of me, like you take advantage of everybody else. I want to tell you again that you have acted the ——— ——— with me.' 'Oh,' says he, 'I hope you'll excuse me if I insulted you.' 'No, sir!' says I, 'no, sir!' And, gentlemen, I'm going to teach my children to sit on his grave and cuss him after he's dead and gone."

The speech was interspersed with anecdotes too vulgar for reproduction in print, and at 10:45 Mr. Harris was still speaking.

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Messrs. Dent, Baker, Green, Holmes, Mick Mitchell and Councilman Beutell spoke in the order named, and then Mr. Le Seure, the can- didate for councilman from the sixth ward.

Mr. Brown was then introduced by Chair- man Smith as "the next mayor of Atlanta," and was greeted with applause.

A minute before Mr. Brown began speaking there was an accurate count of those present. Excepting the band, there were sixteen whites and sixty-five colored. This includes the speakers as well as the audience—everybody. In the total of eighty-one there were several small boys.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen," said Mr. Brown, "if I hadn't heard the ap- plause that greeted these speakers tonight, I would say that any- body that would go to a political meeting such a night as this ought to head straight for the asylum, and I ought to head the procession But we are out tonight because we mean busi- ness, and before I begin speaking I want to say that you'll find this true about Walter R. Brown—he always speaks the truth, with an emphasis on that word 'always.' We had a meeting of 1,500 in the courthouse two weeks ago, a meeting of 600 in Schell's hall over in the first ward, a meeting of 200 over here in the third ward, and last (Thursday) night, though the rain was pouring down in torrents, we had a meeting of 150 in the fifth ward. Last night, in Hussey's basement, over on Wheat street, accord- ing to THE CONSTITUTION, we had a meeting of 250. Great Lord! They went on to say that out of that 250 there were a thou- sand little boys, and on the day of election they'll wish that crowd was all boys. When Tom Glenn sees that crowd marching up to the polls he'll say:

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I am the man that got the eight hour sys- tem for the police, and I think before many days we'll have the eight hour system for every kind of labor. You noticed this morning THE CONSTITUTION had a whole lot of little stars in my speech. That means they left out something because it hurt. That speech of mine was a barbed-wire fence. I suppose that's what the stars meant. I tell you it takes a good deal of grit to hit both papers, but that's what I'm doing. You know Mr. Hugh Inman owns THE CONSTITU- TION, and when you see anything in there just remember that Henry Grady is working for Hugh Inman. Tom Glenn is a cousin of Hoke Smith's, and when you read anything in there remember that Hoke Smith is working for Tom Glenn. I won't say anything about that relative of Hugh Inman's that's running for tax receiver. I won't say anything about the other one, this John A. Smith, that's running for mayor of Gainesville. Great God! they not only want all the offices there are, but they want every- thing else Atlanta's got. John Inman owns every railroad but one that comes into Atlanta, and he can't get that because it belongs to the people of Georgia. Now, what does that mean? It means that when a man that works for the East Tennessee happens to stay a few minutes late—maybe he's sick, or his child's sick, or his poor old mother is sick—but it don't make any dif- ference—if he's a minute or two late Mr. In- man says, 'Get out of here; you have staid a minute late, and you can't work on my road.' The poor fellow goes over to the Georgia Pacific. 'Can't give you work,' they say. 'Mr Inman just telephoned over here that you was on his blacklist, and you can't get work here.' He goes over here to the Cen- tral. 'No, you can't come here. You have displeased Mr. Inman.' He goes from one to another, but there's no work for him here. He must leave Atlanta—leave the city of his birth and go—where? I notice in the CONSTITUTION this morning—and you know THE CONSTITU- TION tells the truth always—that four suits had been filed by four young ladies against Mr. Inman. Why? Because another sister had dared to bring a suit against Mr. Inman's father."

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"They told me when I first came out, 'Look here, you aughtn't to run. This Peachtree crowd's against you.' Well, I told 'em the biggest tax payer in town is for me. They said, 'who's that?' I said, 'Joe Brown. Joe Brown's for me.' Then Judge Hoyt's for me, and there are lots of people pretty well off that are in the same boat.

"You know Tom Glenn was on the school board when a motion was before the board to have colored teachers in the colored schools. 'Oh, no! oh, no!' said Tom Glenn, 'the niggers haven't got sense enough to teach their own race. I'm going to vote against it.' And he did, while Joe Brown voted for colored teach- ers. They tell me an applicant for teacher came to Tom Glenn one day. Tom Glenn said: 'Well, now look here. How do you teach geography? Do you tell your scholars that the earth is round, or is it flat?' This was a poser for the fellow. He scratched his head a little while, and says: 'How's that, Mr. Glenn?' 'I just want to know,' said Mr. Glenn, 'whether you believe the earth is round or flat,' 'Well,' said the fellow, 'I'll tell 'em just whichever way you say it is, Mr. Glenn.' [Great ap- plause.] That's the sort Tom Glenn voted for to teach the niggers, and yet the niggers were not smart enough to teach their own race.

"Tom Glenn runs up to white men and says: 'Look a here. That Walter Brown ticket is the nigger ticket. They've got republicans on that ticket. You ain't going to vote for the nigger ticket are you?' Then he runs around to the colored man and says, 'Look here, are you wet man or a dry man.' the colored man says, 'Well, I'm wet.' 'Oh, look here,' Mr. Glenn says, 'There's no wet and dry in this election. You must leave all that out. You mustn't vote for Walter Brown for he's a wet man! ['Rah for Brown!] Tom Glenn's flat one time and round the next, and that's not the sort of fellow you want for mayor. [No! No!]

"Our ticket is for free school books, and for wiping out this iniquitous street tax. I think when they get to taxing a man for walking the streets they had better quit. But bless your soul if you haven't got the money they carry you down here before Jim Anderson, and you know how Jim Anderson does. [Laughter.] Jim An- derson got mad because I was against him. [Right you is! Don't want Jim Anderson!] and I am against him. Oh, there's a good time coming before long, and you'll have the best young man for recorder the city ever had.

"Sometime ago I announced that I was in the race to stay until the 5th of December, and that I was going to be elected by 2,000 major- ity. That sorter scared Jim up. He says to

PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, wall papers and window shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

DR. H. BAK has removed his residence to No. 96 Pulliam street. Telephone 815, office 43½ White- hall street. Night calls, telephone No. 927, in Mr. Dan Goldsmith's drug store, corner Whitehall and Garnett street. nov4 2w

DR. W. H. LEYDEN, skin disease. No 48½ Marietta street, room 11. sun tues thu 1m

MR. AND MRS. W. A. CARTER and son are visiting friends in the city.

P. M. LANNEAU is not an authorized agent of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co. P. W. Dougherty, general agent, 31 South Broad street.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa,
Delicious, easily digested and highly nourishing.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Light Sweet Wholesome Bread
Delicious Pastry

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS
As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested the Royal Baking Powder and find it composed of pure and whole- some ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances.
"E. G. LOVE, Ph. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.
H. A. MOTT, Ph. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is purest in quality and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge.
WM. MCMURTRIE, Ph. D."

At Wholesale by H. A. Boynton, Wyly & Greene, Atlanta, G

MUSTANG LINIMENT.

For MAN!
For BEAST!
Mustang Liniment
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is death to Pilles, Old Sores, Caked Breasts and all Inflammation.
Mustang Liniment
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT cures all ailments of Horses, Mules and Cattle. Owners and trustees.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Dis- tress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per- fect remedy for Dizzi- ness, Nausea, Drowsi- ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TOR- PID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Temple, New York.

PAVEMENT PARAGRAPHS.

Robert Schumann, the great German com- poser, will be the subject treated at the next meeting of the Literature and Art circle, which meets at the Church of Our Father on Thursday evening of next week. The meeting has been postponed one week in order to secure better musical preparation. Some of our lead- ing musicians will take part and the music will be blended with biographical and critical notices of Schumann.

The third meeting of the week of prayer for young men was conducted at the Young Men's Christian association building last night, by Dr. W. S. Barrett, pastor of St. Luke's. The meeting was one full of interest. Tonight at 7:45 the meeting will be led by Dr. E. H. Barnett; on tomorow night at the same hour by Dr. J. B. Hawthorne and on Saturday night, Rev. George Bonner.

A camp fire of O. M. Mitchell post, Grand Army of the Republic, will be held in post room, over the Capital City bank, tonight at 7:30. An entertaining programme will be given, consisting of remarks by confederate and federal veterans, readings, war songs, etc. Governor Gorden and President Calhoun, of the Confederate Veterans' association, have promised to be present.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

A GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

We call attention to the sale of Kimball House bonds and leases in another column. we th 5p

Jacksonville and Florida Refugees.

The Central Railroad of Georgia will extend return tickets held to all points in Florida un- til December 31st, and are now running daily a through Pullman sleeping car and coach to Waycross, making close connection with Sa- vannah, Florida and Western with through coach to Sanford via Jacksonville and Palatka, connecting with Florida Southern railroad for all points south on Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West and South Florida railroad, also via Live Oak and Florida Railroad and Navi- gation company for all points south and west. This train leaves Atlanta (union) depot at 7:15 p. m. via Macon, Albany to Waycross. Be sure your tickets read via Central Railroad of Georgia, avoiding omnibus transfers in Atlan- ta, being the only line going to Florida that leaves union depot after arrival of all trains. For further information, sleeping car reserva- tion, call on or write to

W. H. LUCAS,
Florida, Passenger Agent,
11 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
SAM B. WEBB, T. P. A.
D. W. APPLER, G. A.,
11 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga
E. T. CHARLTON, G. P. A.,
Savannah, Ga.
1m5prm

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children,

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."
J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

REAL ESTATE.

LOANS
LARGE LOANS NEGOTIATED BY
Thos. H. Willingham & Son
4 E. ALABAMA STREET.

nes twed thu fr

AN INTERESTING STORY.

Told by an Old Soldier.

LEE CAMP SOLDIERS' HOME.

RICHMOND, Va., November 2d, 1888.
HUNNICUTT MEDICINE CO.—Gents: Some eight years ago I was attacked with sciatica and suffered for several days at a time the most agonizing pain. It continued getting worse, although receiving the best medical treatment and using almost every remedy that was suggested. I finally got so bad off and suffered so much I was unable to attend to any business, and went to the "Soldiers' Home." A short time after being there in reading THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, I saw your "HUNNICUTT'S RHEU- MATIC CURE" advertised and so highly recom- mended by citizens of Atlanta that I at once wrote to you for some, and in a few days received three bottles. I commenced taking it as soon as received, and before one bottle had been used I felt its bene- fits. I took the other two bottles and scarcely ever felt a pain. Ascertaining that this GREAT AND ONLY CURE for SCIATICA and RHEUMATISM was for sale by Owens & Minor I bought one bottle more and used that, and since then I feel like a new man, without a pain, from that unbearable disease, SCIATICA, and I cheerfully recommend it to all afflicted with Sciatica or Rheumatism as a SURE CURE. Respectfully,
T. W. HUNGERFORD.

HUNNICUTT'S RHEUMATIC CURE.

Infallible cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Kidneys. For sale by druggists at one dollar per bottle, six bottles for five dollars. Send for book of testimo- nials, free.

HUNNICUTT MEDICINE COMPANY,
ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.
tues thurs sat 5th p

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, ETC.

A LITTLE LATE!

There always has to be "the last man." Some one has to be last for every train that ever started. It does seem as though the last man would never come to J. P. STEVENS & BRO.'S Jewelry Establishment.

Customers come and come, from eight o'clock in the morning until six in the after- noon. There must be something reasonable drawing so many customers. Doubtless it is the fact that we import our goods directly from Europe to Atlanta, thereby saving several profits that other dealers have to pay. Then, again, we buy goods that people want. We can furnish the silverware for your table at prices so low you will be surprised; or, if you wish art goods for decorative purposes, we have the most exquisite products of foreign potteries within reach of the most limited means.

When it comes to WATCHES and DIA- MONDS, our leading specialties—we simply ask you to look everywhere else first—come to our place last, and we will show you just how much we can save you in the purchase. Don't make the mistake of buying without seeing our stock.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
JEWELERS,
47 Whitehall Street.

BOOTS! SHOES! SLIPPERS!
JOHN M. MOORE
No. 33 Peachtree Street.
MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE FOOTWEAR.
MAIL ORDERS GIVEN CAREFUL ATTENTION.
TELEPHONE 177.

Howard Watches,
Waltham Watches,
Elgin Watches,
Hampden Watches,
Aurora Watches,
Trenton Watches,
Agassiz Watches.

Sole Agents FOR THE Celebrated Patek Phillipe & Co. GENEVA Watches.

Special Watch Sales For the Next Ten Days.

—LARGEST STOCK OF—
DIAMONDS
And Other Precious Stones Ever Shown in the City

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

31 Whitehall street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of trains from this city—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.....6 30 a m	*No. 12—for Rome, Cincinnati, Nashville, and Memphis.....12 40 p m
*No. 1—from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cincinnati.....11 40 a m	*No. 14—for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati, and Memphis.....4 45 a m
*No. 1—from Cincinnati, and Nashville.....2 40 p m	*No. 11—for Savannah Brunswick and Jacksonville.....10 30 a m
*No. 16—from Savannah Brunswick and Jacksonville.....9 p m	*No. 15—for Knoxville, Asheville and Cincinnati.....10 05 p m
*No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Atlanta.....7 30 am	*No. 1—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.....12 05 p m
*No. 12—from Macon.....12 05 a m	

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

*No. 3 Fast express—From Waycross, Albany, Savannah and Macon.....6 40 a m	*No. 2—For Macon, Savannah, Eufaula and Albany.....6 30 a m
No. 15—Accommodation from Griffin.....7 25 a m	*No. 14—For Macon, Columbus, Albany and Eufaula.....9 10 a m
No. 17—Special Sunday accommodation from Griffin.....7 35 a m	*No. 12—For Macon and Eufaula, 2 15 p m
*No. 11—From Macon, Savannah and Albany.....9 55 a m	No. 15—Special Sunday accommodation for Griffin.....3 00 p m
No. 13—Accommodation from Hapeville, 1 40 p m	*No. 4—Fast express for Savannah, Albany, Waycross and Brunswick.....7 15 p m
*No. 1—Through express from Savannah and Maconcon.....5 40 p m	No. 20—Accommodation for Hapeville, 12 01 p m
*No. 13—From Eufaula, Albany and Macon, 9 00 p m	

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chatta*.....6 52 a m	To Chattanooga*.....7 50 am		
" Marietta.....8 55 a m	To Short.....11 45 am		
" Rome.....11 05 a m	To Chattanooga*.....1 25 p m		
" Chatta*.....1 45 p m	To Rome.....3 45 p m		
" Marietta.....2 58 p m	To Marietta.....4 40 p m		
" Chatta*.....6 8 pm	To Chattanooga*.....5 55 p m		
" Chatta*.....11 15 p m	To Chattan'ga*.....11 10 p m		

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Monday*.....6 10 a m	To Scimia.....1 20 p m
" West Point.....10 a m	To West Point.....4 05 p m
" Scimia.....6 00 p m	To Montgom'ry*.....11 30 p m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*.....6 00 a m	To Augusta*.....8 00 a m		
" Covington*.....7 55 a m	To Decatur.....9 55 a m		
" Decatur.....10 15 a m	To Clarkston.....12 10 p m		
" Augusta*.....1 00 p m	To Augusta*.....2 45 p m		
" Clarkston.....2 20 p m	To Covington.....6 20 p m		
" Augusta*.....5 45 p m	To Augusta*.....11 15 p m		
" Decatur.....4 45 p m	To Decatur.....5 45 p m		

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)

From Lula.....8 05 am	*To Washington.....7 30 am
*From Wash'g'n.....11 00 a m	To Athens.....4 30 pm
*From Wash'g'n.....9 40 pm	*To Washington.....5 15 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*From Starkville.....6 40 a m	To Birming'm*.....1 05 pm
From Tallapoosa.....9 20 a m	To Tallapoosa.....5 00 pm
*From Birm'g'm.....5 22 p m	*To Starkville.....11 00 pm

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	12 10 p m	Lv. Clarkston	1 25 p m
Lv. Decatur	12 42 p m	Lv. Decatur	1 48 p m
Ar. Clarkston	12 57 p m	Ar. Atlanta	2 20 p m

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Fort Valley.....	To Fort Valley.....
2 05 p m and 8 40 p m	7 15 a m and 4 00 p m

Daily—Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

For Sale---Bonds and Stocks.

Six (6) ground leases of the Kimball House Co. running 75 years from 1883, each lease paying $50 per month free from all taxes.

$9,000.00 Kimball House Co. first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, interest payable semi-annually.

$3,600.00 Kimball House Co. preferred stock, guaranteed five per cent.

Sealed bids are invited for the whole or any part of the above until November 15th, 1888.

Terms cash. Privilege reserved to accept or reject any bids.

Direct to THOMAS M CLARKE and fin col 15 16 JOS. THOMPSON, Exec'rs

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 13& 15 BROAD ST., N.Y.
—MEMBERS OF THE—
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COFFEE EXCHANGE.
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
Transactions made at any of the above Exchanges and carried on margin for customers when desired. Interest allowed on deposit accounts.

CAPITAL $100,000.00.
Jno. H. & A. L. James, Bankers
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Receive deposits, buy and sell exchange, lend money, pay at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on time deposits. This is more than other banks pay; we can afford it because our expenses are small. This is a family bank with $100,000 capital. Property No. 16, 18, 20 Whitehall and 2 to 10 Alabama streets, a resident of this bank and make it very strong. We want new customers. Open 8 to 4.

The Tolleson Commission Co.
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND BONDS
DARWIN G. JONES. OLIVER C. FULLER
JONES AND FULLER
STOCKS, BONDS AND LOANS,
10 West Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.
$35,000 to loan, at once, in whole or part, on Atlanta Real Estate.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK
Of Atlanta, Ga.
—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—
Capital and Undivided Profits,
$75,000.
Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.
Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

CAPITAL CITY BANK,
OF ATLANTA, GA.,
COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS
Capital and Undivided Profits, $452,000.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
—TRANSACTED—
Collections made direct on all points in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is respectfully solicited. Special feature made of the Savings Department. Interest paid on time deposits. oct 15 tf

Humphreys Castleman
BONDS AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
State bonds all kinds for sale or exchange.

W. H. Patterson,
BOND AND STOCK BROKER.
24 South Pryor Street.
I AM PREPARED TO FURNISH NEW GEORGIA 4½ per cent bonds in exchange for 6's, due 1st of January next, on reasonable terms, or to sell the former and buy the latter for cash.
All other investment securities bought and sold. Money to loan on real estate mortgages. Low rates and no delay.

$10,000.00
TO LOAN
On commercial paper and on city and farm property.
Mortgage or purchase money notes bought.
WANTED
STOCKS AND BONDS
City, State, County, Railroad Stocks and Bonds.
FOR SALE
Mortgage Notes and all other Local Stocks and Bonds.
F. W. MILLER & CO.
Stock and Money Brokers.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, November 14, 1888.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½s Bd.		
30 year	107½	109
Ga. 6s, 1889	100	102
Ga. 7s, gold	101	105
Ga. 7s, 1907	114	—
S. C. Brown	106	—
Savannah 6s	103	105
Atl'ta 8s, 1902-1235	—	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1892-1905	—	—
Atl'ta 7s, 1904-120	—	—
Atl'ta 7s, 1896-1117	115	—
Atl'ta 6s, I. D. 11	113	116
Atl'ta 6s, S. D. 100	102	—
Atlanta 5s	100	—
Atlanta 4½s	99	101
Augusta 7s	112	112
Macon 6s	110	114
Columbus 5s	100	103
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—
Merch'ts Nat'l	140	145
1st State Ga.	140	—
Gate City Nat'l	112	115
Capital City	97	100
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Ga. 6s, 1897	106	107

B. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked
Ga. 6s, 1922	112	—
Cent. 7s, 1893	107	—
C., C. & A. 1st	104	—
A. & C. 1st	117	119
A. & C. inc.	101	—
W. of A. 1st	100	—
do. 2d	105	107
Ga. Pac. 1st	106	108
Ga. Pac. 2d	40	45
Am'cus, Prest.		
Atl'nta 1st 1875	104	107
M. & N. G. 1st	100	—
Ga. Mid. & Gulf 1st 6s, 1925	92	94
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	190	—
Atl. & Char.	80	—
Southwest'n	122	124
S. Carolina	5	15
Central	115	—
Central deb.	99	101
Ala. & Sel.	127	129
A. & W. Pt.	105	107
do. deb.	101	102
C., C. & A.	20	29

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The stock market today was again weak in the forenoon, but before noon and from that time advanced slowly but steadily and closed generally at the top figures, which in most of the list were fractionally better than those of last evening. The trunk line scare had about run its course this morning and there was evident disposition to await further developments, and as foreign operations were on a limited scale and of very little importance either way there was a quiet market until the bears made another onslaught upon the list and especially Vanderbilts and Lackawanna, but the impression made upon the general list was unimportant, and the good support given Vanderbilts at low range of quotations encouraged bulls, and the decline was soon checked. Later there were rumors of negotiations in progress for a settlement of the trunk line difficulty, and President Depew came out with an interview which did much to restore confidence, and an upward movement was started which ceased only with the close of the board. Besides Vanderbilts and Lackawanna, Union Pacific and San Francisco were subjected to considerable pressure in the forenoon, and later in the day St. Paul and Duluth slumped off suddenly from 89½ to 85¾ on very light business. New England was a marked feature of dealings throughout the day. Gould stocks and Atchison were prominent in the afternoon rise, as was also Cotton Oil and other weak stocks of the forenoon. Sales aggregated 282,000 shares. The active list is almost invariably higher and New England is up ⅞ per cent, Missouri Pacific and Atchison 1¼ each and the rest fractional amounts.

Exchange dull but steady at 485@488½. Money easy at 2@3½. Subtreasury balances: Coin $186,852,000; currency, $15,036,000. Governments steady but firm, 4s 127½; 4½s 105¾. State bonds dull but firm, Ala. Class A 2 to 5s.....101½ | N. Y. Central.....108¼
do. Class B 5s.....109 | Norfolk & W'n pre..50½
Ga. 7s mortgage.....103 | do. preferred.....26½
N. C. 6s.....120 | Northern Pacific.....26½
do. 4s.....92 | do. preferred.....60
S. C. con. Brown.....105 | Pacific Mail.....41
Tenn. settlement 3s.....70¼ | Reading.....47½
Virginia 6s.....45 | Rich. & Allegheny.....15½
Virginia consols.....35 | Richmond & Dan.....
Chesap'ke & Ohio.....— | Rich. & W. P. Ter'l.....28½
Chicago & N. W.....110½ | Rock Island.....107
do. preferred.....141½ | St. Paul.....65¾
Del. & Lack.....136½ | do. preferred.....109½
Erie.....27½ | Texas Pacific.....25½
East Tenn., new.....9½ | Tenn. Coal & Iron.....35¾
Lake Shore.....99½ | Union Pacific.....64½
L. & N.....58½ | N. J. Central.....99¼
Memphis & Char.....51 | Missouri Pacific.....77
Mobile & Ohio.....9½ | Western Union.....84½
N. & C.....81 | Cotton oil-trust cert.....57½
*Bid. †Ex-dividend. | ‡Offered. | §Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 14, 1888.

Consolidated net receipts today 42,416 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,779; to France —; to continent 9,200; stock 683,776.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
November	9.65@ 9.68	9.61@ 9.62
December	9.71@ —	9.66@ 9.66
January	9.8.@ —	9.79@ 9.80
February	9.90@ —	9.91@ 9.92
March	10.10@ —	10.02@10.03
April	10.19@ —	10.11@10.12
May	10.27@ —	10.19@10.20
June	10.36@ —	10.28@10.29
July	10.44@ —	10.36@10.37
August	10.56@ —	10.42@10.43

Closed steady; sales 101,400 bales.

Local—Market steady; middling 9¾c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	223
Air-line Railroad	110
Georgia Railroad	227
Central Railroad	42
Western and Atlantic Railroad	11
West Point Railroad	11
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad	33
Georgia Pacific Railroad	10
A. and F	—
Total	767
Receipts previously	37,116
Total	37,883
Stock September 1	459
Grand total	38,342
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipped today	141
Shipped previously	31,641
Taken by local spinners	2,991
Total	25,703
Stock on hand	12,639

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	767
Same time last year	980
Showing a decrease of	213
Receipts since September 1	37,883
Same time last year	67,329
Showing a decrease of	29,446

NEW YORK, November 14.—[Special.]—Henry Clews & Co.'s circular says: Liverpool sent overa against 51,000 bales last year. JOHN S. ERNEST.

NEW YORK, November 14—Hubbard, Price & Co., in their cotton circular to-day, say: The opening this morning showed the presence of many buying orders and the market advanced until a gain of 4 points on more distant positions had been secured, but at this time buying orders seemed to have ceased and as our market had absorbed considerable cotton during the past three days, the desire on the part of the owners to realize upon their holdings. When the first signs of weakness occurred caused a rapid decline to the close. The receipts, through the failure of New Orleans to receive the cotton reported to be due, are lighter than estimated and the southern markets show an influence of the late advance. The market continues small and the general tone of the speculative circles prevents much activity.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—12:15 p. m.—Cotton firm, in good demand; middling uplands 5 11-16; middling Orleans 5¾; sales 16,000 speculation export 1,000; receipts 13,000; American 9,800; uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 34-64, 5 36-64; November and December delivery 5 31-64; December and January delivery 5 30-64; January and February delivery 5 29-64, 5 30-64; February and March delivery 5 30-64; March and April delivery 5 31-64; April and May delivery 5 32-64; May and June delivery 5 34-64; June and July delivery 5 36-64; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—3:00 p. m.—Sales of American 9,200 bales; uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 5 30-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 31-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 30-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 30-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 30-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 31-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 33-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 34-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 36-64, values; futures steady.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 5 30-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 30-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 30-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 30-64, values; February and March delivery 5 30-64; March and April delivery 5 31-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 33-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 34-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 36-64, values; futures closed quiet and steady.

NEW YORK, November 14—Cotton easier; sales 222 bales, middling uplands 10; middling Orleans 10¼; net receipts 277; gross 1,480; stock 181,692.

GALVESTON, November 14—Cotton firm; middling 9 11-16; net receipts 4,475 bales; gross 4,475; sales 2,100; stock 71,727; exports coastwise 3,035.

NORFOLK, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 3,396 bales; gross 3,396; stock 45,976; sales 3,725; exports coastwise 2,492.

BALTIMORE, November 14—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9¾; net receipts none bales; gross 1,057; sales none, stock 15,389; exports coastwise 211.

BOSTON, November 14—Cotton quiet; middling 9¾@10; net receipts 513 bales; gross 2,740; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, November 14—Cotton firm; middling 9 7-16; net receipts 1,565 bales; gross 1,565; sales none; stock 15,486; exports coastwise 480.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14—Cotton firm; middling 10¼; net receipts 45 bales; gross 45; sales none; stock 3,585.

SAVANNAH, November 14—Cotton firm; middling 9¾; net receipts 8,074 bales; gross 8,074; sales 1,000; stock 102,520; exports coastwise 4,261.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14—Cotton firm; middling 9¾; net receipts 13,666 bales; gross 14,254; sales 8,000; stock 425,000; exports to continent 3,100; coastwise 2,021.

MOBILE, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts 1,209 bales; gross 1,209; sales 800; stock 22,407; exports coastwise 1,209.

MEMPHIS, November 14—Cotton firm; middling 9¾; net receipts 6,315 bales; shipments 6,576; sales 5,800; stock 76,688.

AUGUSTA, November 14—Cotton firm; middling 9¼; net receipts 1,909 bales; shipments 1,924; sales none; stock 18,671.

CHARLESTON, November 14—Cotton quiet; middling 9¾; net receipts 2,021 bales; gross 2,021; sales 400; stock 58,483; exports to continent 4,900.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, November 14.—Wheat was quiet, but prices ruled higher than yesterday's closing. There was no "special" outside news and the early firmness was attributed mainly to local influences. Trading was light and confined almost wholly to the local speculative element, outside business being but lightly represented. A few foreign buying orders to cover shorts were received. The report to the effect that eastern millers had bought up all of No. 2 red and No. 2 spring in New York may have had some effect in causing early advance. But there was some distrust about the advance holding, and operators traded cautiously. The opening was ¾@1c higher than the closing figures yesterday and held for awhile, but later eased off, as operators became convinced that same one was quietly feeding the market with wheat at advance, though the impression also existed that the same party was holding the market at $1.15 for May, but the latter prices declined ½c below that figure, or 1½c below outside figures, fluctuated some and closed about the same as yesterday.

Corn ruled rather quiet most of the session, though at times exhibited a moderate activity. Trading was of local character and fluctuations within ½c range. The opening sales were about same to ⅛c better than the closing prices of yesterday, was steady for a time, then sold off ¾c, advanced ¾c, ruled steady and closed ¼@⅜c higher than yesterday.

Oats were quiet and steady during the greater of the session. There was no particular disposition to trade for future delivery and offerings being light, price changes and were confined to about the same range as on yesterday. Later buyers took hold of May quite freely and trading increased, but the market closed steady at slight gains over yesterday.

A fairly active trade was reported in mess pork, and the feeling was firmer, especially during the latter part of the day. Trading was chiefly in January and May deliveries and transfers of contracts were made at 30 difference, offerings were moderate and the demand fairly active. Prices ruled 2½@5c lower early, but rallied 12½@13c later, and closed steady.

Trading was moderate in lard and the feeling somewhat unsettled. Offerings were not very large, and the demand fair. Prices ruled about 2½c lower early in the day, but rallied 2½@5c and closed steady.

In short ribs trading was moderate and confined almost exclusively to January and May deliveries. Offerings were rather light and the demand was fair. Prices were about 2½c lower early, but rallied 5@7½c later, and market closed firm.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

WHEAT—	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
November	114¼	114¾	114¼
December	114¾	114¾	114¾
May	115¾	116¾	114¾
CORN—			
November	40¾	40¾	40¾
December	39	39¾	39¾
May	39	39¾	39¾
OATS—			
November	25¼	25¾	25¾
May	29¾	30	29¾
PORK—			
November	14 60	14 60	14 60
May	14 95	15 05	15 02½
LARD—			
November	—	—	8 17½
May	8 42½	8 47½	8 25
SHORT RIBS—			
November	—	—	7 47½
May	7 65	7 67½	7 62½

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, November 14—The petroleum market opened weak at 86¾c, but after a slight advance became dull and prices sagged off steadily until the close which was weak at 85¾c.

Manchester's Markets.

MANCHESTER, November 14.—The Guardian's commercial article says: The somewhat increased animation observable in a few departments last week has subsided. Nothing relieves the uniform quietness. The daily hand-to-mouth business is sufficient in most cases to preserve the steadiness. There is plenty of inquiry doubtless for several directions, but too low prices are offered for goods in quantity. This is largely so with the China demand. There is little India inquiry, which is possibly partly due to the holiday at Calcutta. Transactions for smaller foreign outlets are rarely important. Merchants continue to buy cautiously, as also does the home trade. Estimates of the American cotton crop are expected to be more definite soon, although they cannot be conclusive for some time. The impression prevails that the estimates which fixed the field at under 7,000,000 bales will have to be enlarged.

The export yarn department is more quiet. There was a fair business last week in some spinning, mule bundles and two folds. The demand has now lessened. Home manufactures are bought carefully. Their purchases did not equal the average Tuesday's business. The cloth departments are quiet. There are abundant orders for some directions, but the prices offered are so low as not to prevent the hope of an early settlement of the difference between buyers and sellers. Makers of well known and favorite makes of shirtings for shipment, gray and Mexicans, sold freely during the fortnight. Prices are steady. India jaconets and fancy goods are dull. Sellers whose orders are nearing completion find difficulty in renewing them at satisfactory prices. The best printing cloths are steady. Recent contracts strengthen the position of sellers. Common qualities and other finishing cloths are dull with slow demand. Prices are poor.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 14, 1888.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, November 14—Flour—Best patent $6.50 extra fancy $6.25; fancy $6.00; extra family $5.75; choice family $5.25; family $5.25; extra $4.75. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.15; Georgia red $1.00. Bran—Large sacks $1.40; small $1.10. Corn Meal—Plain 65c; bolted 65c. Pea Meal—80c. Grits—$4.00. Corn—Choice white 65c; No. 2 white Tennessee 63c; No. 2 mixed 62c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 42c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.10; small bales $1.10. No. 1 large bales $1.10; small bales $1.10; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock —.

NEW YORK, November 14—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $2.70@3.10; good to choice $3.15@3.60. Wheat, spot ½@¾c lower and dull; options closed ½@¾c under yesterday; No. 2 red November closing $1.03½@1.03¾; December $1.10¼@1.11¾; May $1.19¾@1.18. Corn, spot steady; options 1@1½c higher; No. 2 December 43¾@44c; May 45¾@46¼c; mixed 43@44c. Oats, spot steady; options firmer; November 31½; December 31¾; May 35¾; No. 2 spot 31¾@32¼c; mixed western 29@34. Hops quiet; state 19@26.

BALTIMORE, November 14—Flour generally quiet; Howard street and western superfine $3.25@3.75; extra $4.00@4.75; family $5.00@5.75; city mills superfine $3.50@3.75; extra $4.10@4.50. Rio brands $1.75@6.00. Wheat, southern steady and firm; Fultz $1.03@1.12; longberry $1.08@1.12; western spot No. 2 winter red spot and November $1.04¼@1.04¾. Corn southern quiet and firm; white 56@56; yellow 54@56.

ST. LOUIS, November 14—Flour dull; XX family $4.90@5.00; patents $5.75@5.85. Wheat opened ¼c higher, but closed weak at about the same figures of yesterday; No. 2 red cash $1.07¾; May $1.12¾@1.13¼. Corn dull but firm; No. 2 mixed cash 36@40; May 35¾@36¼. Oats higher; No. 2 cash 23 bid; May 29¾.

CHICAGO, November 14—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and neglected; patents $5.75@6.00; winter $5.50@5.75. No. 2 spring wheat $1.12@1.12½. No. 2 do. — No. 2 red $1.12@1.12½. No. 2 corn 40¾. No. 2 oats 25½.

CINCINNATI, November 14—Flour heavy; family $4.50@5.00; fancy $5.25@5.50. Wheat dull; No. 2 red $1.05. Corn irregular and unsettled; No. 2 mixed 43@45. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 27@27½.

LOUISVILLE, November 14—Grain strong. Wheat, No. 2 red $1.05; new No. 2 longberry —. Corn, No. 2 mixed 43½; no white 48. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 26½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 14—Coffee, choice 18½; prime 14½c; good 13½; fair 12¾; low grade 10¾. Sugar—Cut loaf and powdered 7c; standard granulated 6¾c; standard A 6¾c; extra C 6¼c; yellow extra C 6¼c; common 2@2½c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Spices—Cloves 35c. Allspice 12½c. Cinnamon 12c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 6½c. Candy—Assorted stick 10c. Mackerel — No. 3 kits $1.00; ½ bbls $6.75; kits 80c. Soap $2.00@$3.00 per 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 11c. Matches — Round wood per gross $1.15; per 200 $2.00; per 3.50; per 400 $4.50. Soda—In kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese —Cream 13@14c; factory 10½c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes common to prime 13½@17. Sugar moderate y active and higher; Louisiana open kettle choice 5¾; prime to fully fair 4¾; good common —; centrifugals, plantation granulated —; choice white —; choice off white —; choice yellow clarified 5 1-16@6¼; prime do. 5@5 1-4; fair do. —@5c. Molasses firm; Louisiana open kettle fancy 40c; choice 37@42c; strictly prime 34@36; good prime 30@32c; prime 28@30c; common 25c; good fair 22@24c; fair 27@28c; common to good common 15@17c. Louisiana syrup 30c. Rice in good demand and steady; Louisiana ordinary to good prime 3¾@5¾.

NEW YORK, November 14—Coffee options closed steady; 10@15 points below yesterday; December 13.40@13.45; January 12.20@12.30; spot Rio dull; fair cargoes 15½c. Sugar quiet and firm; centrifugal 96-test 6¼c; fair to good refining 5@5¾c; refined quiet; C 6¼; extra C 6¾; white extra C 6¾; yellow C 6@6¼c; off A 6@6¼; mould A 7¼; standard A 7¼; confectioners A 7¼; cut loaf 8c; crushed 8; powdered 7¾; granulated 7¼; cubes 7¾. Molasses nominal; 50-test 5@5½. Rice quiet and steady; domestic 4¼@6¼; foreign 4¾@4¾.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, November 14—Provisions quiet. Pork $9.50. Lard, prime steam nominal 8.00. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 8@8½; long clear 7.75; clear ribs 7.50; short clear 8.00. Bacon, boxed shoulders 8.00; long clear 8.62½; clear ribs 8.75; short clear 9.00; hams 11@13.

LOUISVILLE, November 14—Provisions quiet. Bacon, clear ribsides 8.62½; clear sides 9; shoulders 7.5—. Bulk meats, clear ribsides 7.87½; clear sides 8.00. Hams sugar-cured 12@13½. Lard, choice leaf 11½.

NEW YORK, November 14—Pork firm; mess $16.00@16.50. Middles inactive; short clear 8¾. Lard trifle higher and quiet; western steam spot 8.00; city steam 7.50; November 8.15 asked at close; December 8.30.

CHICAGO, November 14—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $14.75. Lard 8.00. Short ribs loose 7.50. Dry salted shoulders boxed 7.75@8.00; short clear sides boxed 8.25@8.37½.

CINCINNATI, November 14—Pork quiet at $14.00. Lard firm at 8.05@8.07½. Bulk meats steady; short ribs 7.75. Bacon steady; short ribs —; short clear 9.37½.

ATLANTA, November 14—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides —c. Sugar-cured hams 13½. Lard—Pure leaf, tierces 11½; refined 8¾.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, November 14—Turpentine firm at 42½; rosin firm; strained 70; good strained 80; tar firm at $1.80; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.95; yellow dip $2.15; virgin $2.15.

NEW YORK, November 14—Rosin quiet at $1.00@$1.05; turpentine quiet and steady at 45½@45¾.

CHARLESTON, November 14—Turpentine steady at 42½; rosin firm; good strained 80.

SAVANNAH, November 14—Turpentine firm at 42½; rosin steady at 80@85.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, November 14—Apples $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Lemons—$3.00@3.25. Oranges—$2.50@3.00. Cocoanuts—5½c. Pineapples—$2.50 doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@2.00; grapes 7@8c per pound. Figs — 10@15c. Raisins — New London $2.25; ½ boxes $1.25; ¼ boxes 70c. Currants—7¼@8c. Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—16c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—9@10c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—15c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 4@5c, sundried peaches 8@10c; sundried peaches peeled 18c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, November 14—Market steady. Horses shoes $4.75@4.20; mule shoes $5.25@5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace chains 82@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Well buckets $3.50@4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½c late. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.50; steel $2.60. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, 9c; 5 to 6½@5c. Powder, rifle $5.00. Caseing, $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.60.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, November 14—Horses—Plug 30@200; good drive $150@200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$150; 15½ to 16 hands $150@$200.

CINCINNATI, November 14—Hogs abundant and lower; common and light $4.50@$5.00; packing and butchers $5.00@$5.35.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 14—Eggs—18@20. Butter—Choice Tennessee 18@20c; other grades 12½@15c. Poultry—Hens 2@2.50; young chickens large 15@20c. Irish Potatoes—$2.25@2.50. Sweet Potatoes—40@75c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 8@10c. Onions—$2.00@$3.00. Cabbage—1½@2c.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, November 14—Ties—New arrow $1.80; bagging—2 lb 10½; 1¾ lb 12; 1½ lb 12½.

HODGE AND EVANS
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF PRINTING INK
ATLANTA, GA.
THIS PAPER IS PRINTED WITH THIS INK

NOTICE.

AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE GENERAL Assembly of Georgia will be introduced a bill, entitled "An act to alter and amend the charter of the town of East Point so as to provide for a mayor and aldermen, and to provide for the election and fix the term of office of the mayor and aldermen of, said town, and to change the number of aldermen, and to change the method of trying and punishing s rest defaulters, and trying other offenses against the charter and ordinances of said town, and to provide for tax assessors, and to confer upon the mayor and aldermen of said town certain other powers and privileges."

TO STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
SUTTO TUNNEL COMPANY.

A decree of foreclosure against the Sutto Tunnel Company has just been entered in the United States Circuit Court, Ninth Circuit, District of Nevada, and the property of that company will be sold thereunder at an early date. The Reorganization Committee hereby gives notice that stockholders of that company will be allowed a FINAL opportunity to protect their hitherto unassented stock, by subscribing to the new bonds and depositing their stock as heretofore advertised. Subscriptions to said bonds will be received at the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New York, at the following terms, to-wit:

55 CENTS PER SHARE, ASSENTING FROM THE DATE HEREOF TO NOV. 5, 1888, AT 12 M.,

and thereafter

60 CENTS PER SHARE, ASSENTING UNTIL JAN. 2, 1889, AT 3 P. M.

Subscribers to the bonds will receive Trust Company certificates, entitling them to the same number of shares as those deposited by them, and $1 in bonds for each 55 cents and 60 cents respectively paid by them. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. will be allowed on subscriptions from date of payment.

Payment should be made by check on New York to the Union Trust Company, and should be accompanied by the stock duly indorsed in blank and an authorization to the Union Trust Company. Blank forms for this authorization and copies of circulars can be obtained upon application at the Union Trust Company's office, or at room 19, seventh floor, Mills Building, New York.

Dated New York, October 3, 1888.

H. R. BALTZER, Chairman,
GORDON MACDONALD,
P. C. A. M. VAN WERL,
OTTO LOWENGARD,
THEODORE SELIGMAN,
Reorganization Committee.

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REGISTER FOR THE CITY ELECTION

BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTER for mayor, one alderman and six councilmen will be opened on Wednesday, the 7th day of November next, at the following places, to-wit: One set at the city clerk's office, corner Hunter and Pryor streets; one set at number 12 West Alabama street, and one set at number 33 Marietta street. Said books will be kept open, at above mentioned places, every day (Sundays excepted) from eight o'clock a. m. until five o'clock p. m. from Wednesday the 7th day of November, until Saturday the 1st day of December, and will be closed at 9 o'clock p. m. Saturday December 1st, 1888.

J. H. GOLDSMITH,
Saturday October 27, '88. City Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ALBERT HOWELL, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 7 and 8 Fitten Building,
Marietta and Broad Streets,
tf Atlanta, Ga.

W. C. Adamson. R. D. Jack

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CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
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EWE W. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR at Law, Atlanta, Ga. Room 19, Gate City Bank building. My health having very much improved, my friends will find me at my post, ready to attend to business.

JOHN T. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Atlanta, Ga.
Rooms 32 and 34 Gate City Bank Building.

Edward E. W. Palmer. Charles A. Read.
PALMER & READ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Traders' Bank Building, Decatur Street. 6m

SIDNEY JACKSON. TOM. COBB JACKSON.
JACKSON & JACKSON,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Railroad, Insurance, Banking and Commercial Law.
Attorneys for Gate City National Bank, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, West Point Terminal Company, Gate City Gaslight Company, and the Atlanta Home and other insurance companies.
Offices removed to Gate City Bank Building, corner Alabama and Pryor streets, Nos. 62, 63, 64 and 65. Elevator to rooms. Telephone No. 250.
Professional business solicited, to which prompt and careful attention will be given.

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Our Lager was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnati Exposition, and, consequently, the finest in the market. The ATLANTA BREWING CO. is guaranteed to be unsurpassed. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen each.
Atlanta Agent.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

ROAD of GEORGIA
Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., via Savannah, Ga.
SCHEDULE in effect Sunday, Nov. 11th, 1888.
Leave Atlanta, daily, except those marked †, which are run daily.
Arrive Macon, Albany, Thomasville, Charleston, Ala., Sylvania, Savannah, Jacksonville, Fla.
Take the 6:30 a. m. train to Atlanta.

and Passenger Line
to all points south and southwest, via CENTRAL COMPANY.
ATLANTA and NEW YORK, BOSTON and
ght Line Between These Points
to New York and Boston is via Savannah, and tickets via other routes, would do well to inquire. They will avoid dust and a tedious all rail ride, meals and stateroom on steamer, $24. Round trip until October 31st.

MENTS SOLICITED.
Steamers intended to sail for November as follows:
SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.
(Central or 90° Meridian Time.)
Atlantic Coast Line Co., Savannah, Ga.
SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.
SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)
Through Bills Lading, Rates and Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Glasgow, Barcelona, Genoa, Trieste, Rotterdam, Ghent, Bilboa, Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Messina, Piraeus, Malaga, Alicante, Valencia, Cadiz, Seville, Huelva, Almeria, Carthagena, Tarragona, Algiers, Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Beirut, Jaffa, Port Said, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville, Port Darwin, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Capetown, Durban, Mauritius, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Callao, Panama, Aspinwall, Kingston, Port au Prince, Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba, Mexican Ports, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Progreso, Belize, Puerto Cortez, Livingston, Port Limon, Colon, Carthagena, Maracaibo, La Guayra, Barcelona, Guanta, Carupano, Trinidad, Demerara, Paramaribo, Georgetown, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Tortola, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Porto Rico, Mayaguez, Ponce, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Fajardo, Nassau, Inagua, Turks Island, Cape Haytien, Gonaives, Port de Paix, Jacmel, Aux Cayes, Jeremie, Miragoane, Bermuda, Fayal, Pico, Terceira, St. Michaels, Madeira, Teneriffe, Las Palmas, Bonny, Old Calabar, Cape Palmas, Monrovia, Sierra Leone, Bathurst, Dakar, Goree, Rufisque, St. Louis, Grand Bassam, Assinie, Grand Lahou, Axim, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Lagos, Whydah, Benin, Bonny, Old Calabar, Cameroons, Gaboon, Loanda, Benguela, Mossamedes, Walfisch Bay, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Aden, Mocha, Hodeida, Massowah, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Beirut, Jaffa, Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa, Galatz, Braila, Reni, Ibraila, Sulina, Kustendje, Varna, Burgas, Salonica, Volo, Patras, Corfu, Trieste, Venice, Fiume, Ancona, Bari, Brindisi, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Nice, Marseilles, Cette, Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Carthagena, Malaga, Cadiz, Seville, Huelva, Almeria, Tarragona, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Mazagan, Mogador, Santa Cruz, Arrecife, Las Palmas, Teneriffe, Funchal, Porto Santo, Madeira, Ponta Delgada, Fayal, Pico, Terceira, St. Michaels, Horta, Flores, Corvo, Lisbon, Oporto, Vigo, Coruna, Santander, Bilboa, Gijon, Cardiff, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin, Galway, Limerick, Cork, Queenstown, Plymouth, Southampton, London, Hull, Leith, Aberdeen, Dundee, Newcastle, Sunderland, Middlesbrough, Hartlepool, Grimsby, Hull, Goole, Manchester

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South Pryor Street Residence FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES SATURday, December 8, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., all of the following described tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia:

Commencing at a point ninety feet north of the northeast corner of Georgia avenue and Pryor streets, running thence north fifty feet, thence east 100 feet to a 10-foot alley, thence south along said alley 50 feet, thence west 100 feet to the beginning point, said land being known on the plat of the Capital City Land and Improvement company as lot No. 16. The improvement on said land consists of a two-story frame dwelling, with all modern attachments. Sold under and by virtue of a contract made and entered into between the Capital City Land and Improvement company and Mrs. Mary F. Meyers, dated the 4th day of April, 1887.

Terms—Cash. W. A. HEMPHILL,

no6-1m President C. C. L. & Imp. Co.

KUHNS'

Holiday Photographs

An invitation is extended to you to call and see the bargains I am offering for thirty days in

Porcelain, Bromides and Chrystal Photos

I employ the finest workmen and use only the best material, consequently my pictures are finely finished and uniformly permanent.

DON'T

send your pictures north to be copied and enlarged. I will duplicate any agent's price and make them just as fine, besides you do not risk losing your small picture. I have in my employ one of the finest crayon and ink artists in this country, and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Respectfully,

W. T. KUHNS

33 1-2 WHITEHALL.

1st col 8p tu fri su 2w

M. L. LICHTENSTADT, M. D.

Specialist in all diseases of the Rectum, successfully treats Piles, Bleeding or Protruding, or Internal, and non bleeding, also Rectal Ulcers, Fissure, Fistula in Ano, and Anal Tumors, without the knife or any other torturing implements, and guarantees every case he accepts for treatment.

No Pains or Detention From Business.

The old regular treatment for Piles required chloroform, stretching of the sphincter muscles, and drawing down the tumors with hooks, when either the knife, ligature, clamp, cautery iron, screw crusher or dangerous caustics are used to remove them, the operation lasting an hour or more. Powerful opiates are then administered to ease the pain, compelling the patient to remain in bed for two or three weeks, with danger from secondary

rhage, inability to micturate, stricture and fistula, and much suffering during a protracted recovery.

Now Notice the Contrast.

This new and painless system of treating diseases of the rectum not only does away with all the

"Torturing Relics of By-Gone Ages"

so long employed by regular physicians, but insures a correct diagnosis, and offers to suffering humanity an entirely painless method more safe and certain in its results than the old and barbarous practices, and without any detention from ordinary occupations.

Sufferers from Rectal Diseases are requested to call and investigate this system.

Notice my address.

M. L. LICHTENSTADT, M. D.

Room No. 9, Centennial Building.

Specialist in Rectal Diseases by the Brinkerhoff stem.

P. S. Correspondence solicited. 8p

THE WEATHER REPORT

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, November 14—Indications for Georgia: Light rain, stationary temperature except in northern portion, slightly warmer, variable winds.

RAIN WARM

Observer's Office, Signal Service, U.S.A.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA., November 14—7 p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m. Seventy-fifth Meridian time.

STATIONS.	Barometer	Thermometer	Dew Point	WIND. Direction	WIND. Velocity	Rainfall	Weather
Pensacola	30.02	66	62	NW	6	.00	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.02	64	62	NE	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.02	58	56	NW	Light	.34	Rain.
New Orleans	29.98	65	61	SW	6	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.02	66	60	N	Light	.00	Clear.
Palestine	30.06	60	54	W	Light	.94	Fair.
Corpus Christi	30.08	62	58	NW	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Brownsville	30.06	68	61	N	8	.00	Clear.
Rio Grande City	30.10	72	60	E	Light	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

(Central Time.)

TIME OF OBSERVATION.						
7 a. m	30.21	49	46	E	10	.43 Rain
7 p. m	30.96	52	52	N	6	1.51 Rain
Maximum Thermometer						54
Minimum Thermometer						49
Total Rainfall						1.80

M. H. PERRY,

Sergeant Signal Corps U. S. Army.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level.

The T indicates the precipitation inappreciable.

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

A READING MATCH BETWEEN TWO GENTLEMEN.

The Marriage of Miss Cohen to Mr. Michael at the Synagogue Last Night — The Women's Industrial Union.

A few days ago Mr. H. W. Grady casually mentioned that he read one of Thomas Nelson Page's inimitable stories to good effect, and flattered himself that he was quite a reader. Mr. Clarence Knowles overheard this, and stated that he had made four ladies cry by reading them "Marse Chan," but admitted that two of the ladies were invalids. Mr. Grady insisted that he had made three ladies, who were in the physical culture class, weep by a simple reading of "Unc Edinburg's Drownding." Mr. Knowles at once challenged Mr. Grady to a competitive reading which come off last night at the residence of Mr. Knowles. A number of ladies and gentlemen were invited to dine there and after dinner the reading began. Mr. Grady chose Unc Edinburgh and Mr. Knowles read "Mob Lady." The emotion caused by the reading was so great that the decision was reserved until Mr. Page himself reaches the city in December.

It is believed by Mr. Knowles's friends that he is so elated with his success as a reader, that he will appear in a competition with Mr. Nelson Page on the stage at the opera house, and that if things be well then, he will write a story peculiarly adapted to his style of reading. A gentleman whose soul has dropped below his heart remarked, that the dinner was better than either of the readers.

***

One of the most attractive weddings ever seen in Atlanta was that at the Jewish synagogue last evening. The contracting parties were Miss Emma Cohen and Mr. M. G. Michael, of Athens. The synagogue was beautifully decorated with ferns and palms, the altar being banked with rare tropical plants and flowers. The bridal pair walked up the aisle together and stood under an exquisite wedding bell of white roses; there they were united in marriage by Rabbi Leo Reich, who performed the beautiful ceremony of the Hebrew church in an impressive and eloquent manner.

The bride wore a chaste and elegant gown of white China silk, with court train. The front draperies were very graceful, and the gown was trimmed with delicate rows of silver beading, producing a most artistic effect. The bodice had a V vest, formed of tucks, trimmed with rows of silver beading, and the V-cut neck was filled in with elegant point d'esprit. The puffed sleeves were tucked below the shoulders and trimmed with rows of silver beading, and the long illusion veil was confined by a wreath of orange blossoms. Pearl ornaments, long undressed kid gloves, a bouquet of bride roses and an elegant ostrich tip fan completed this lovely toilet. Two pretty little nieces of the bride, Sarah and Rosalind Selig, acted as flower girls and preceded the couple, sprinkling flowers on their way to the altar.

The bridemaids wore white crepe de Chine and carried bouquets of white roses tied with long bows of moire ribbon. They entered the synagogue with the groomsmen in the following order:

Miss Hennie Cohen and Mr. Henry Rosenfeld.

Miss Rose Schindler and Mr. Eugene Jacobs.

Miss Sophy Metzger and Mrs. Moses Myers, of Athens.

Miss Daisy Myers, of Athens, and Mr. Maurice Jankower, of Atheus.

Miss Clara Rosenfeld and Mr. Samuel Nathans, of Madison.

The ushers were Messrs Jeff Foot, Sigmond Rosenfeld and Simon Metzger.

Wurm's orchestra played the wedding march as the bridal party entered the synagogue and after the ceremony the happy pair and their many friends were entertained at Concordia hall, where an elegant wedding banquet was served and the young people whiled away the time in dancing. Many magnificent presents were received.

The bride is a charming and attractive young lady of Atlanta, the groom a wealthy and popular young merchant of Athens, Georgia.

***

No institution about Atlanta deserves more from the people than the Woman's Industrial Union. The work of the union and of its school was clearly and concisely put by the retiring president, Mrs. Mims, upon the occasion of the annual election when she said:

"Ladies of the Woman's Industrial Union:—In retiring from a two year's term as president of your noble and beneficient organization, my report can be made in a few words. Owing to the heart-felt, zealous and harmonious co-operation of each member of the executive board and the assistant officers, we are able to report most satisfactory results. Two years ago we were without money and without a home. Now, at the close of this term, we are permanently located in a comfortable and valuable home of our own, valued at $6,000, at the corner of Ivy and Harris streets. This home is entirely paid for, is in excellent repair, completely furnished and equipped in dining room, kitchen, school room, with desks, maps, piano, books, and besides two bedrooms for our teachers. We have as principal of the school a competent and accomplished woman, particularly skilled in the industrial arts, also an able assistant in the grammar school department. We also have $1.109 in our treasury for our current expenses this year. As the school provides dinner for the children, thirty-eight in number, which they cook themselves, and as with their tickets they buy their clothing, it has expenses not incurred in other schools. We hope, therefore, that the city council will not continue to be indifferent to the value of our work. They have not given one dollar this year to our enterprise.

In retiring allow me to congratulate the ladies on the success of their efforts, adding thanks for the unbroken harmony that has prevailed in all our work. Thanks, too, to many generous friends who have so nobly sustained us both by sympathy and in handsome donations. Congratulating you also on the able corps of officials who succeed us, I resume my place on the executive board with unabated increst in this valuable institution."

***

The entertainment at the residence of Mr. B. F. Wylie, the programme of which appeared in Sunday's CONSTITUTION, will take place this evening at eight o'clock, (unless continued rain prevents). A delightful evening is promised to all who attend.

***

Miss Corinna Neisler, of Charlotte, N. C., and Miss Maggie Evans, of Richmond, Va., are visiting friends and relatives in the city.

***

Mrs. Jas. P. Field is visiting her mother in Augusta, Ga.

***

Mr. J. E. T. Bowden and wife, Miss Sue Hartridge and Miss Fannie Grierson, all of Jacksonville, who have been spending the summer in North Carolina, are in the city.

***

Catarrh causes discharge from the nose, bad breath, pain between the eyes, coughing, choking, ringing noises in the ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by purifying the blood, cures catarrh.

FLORIDA.

5 Hours and 20 Minutes Saved.

The "West India Fast Mail" leaves Atlanta daily at 12:30 a. m., via the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, carrying through Pullman sleeper to Waycross, connecting at Waycross with through car for south Florida. Pullman car open in Atlanta for occupancy of passengers at 8 o'clock. Schedule: Leave Atlanta 12:35 night, arrive Waycross 9:45 a. m., Palatka, 2:12 p. m., Ocala 4:29 p. m., etc. This is five hours and twenty minutes quicker time than can be made by any other line, and the connections are surer. Two routes are open, namely, via Lavilla Junction and J. T. and K. W. For more specific information, call at ticket office East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, corner Kimball house. E. E. Kirby, ticket agent, Atlanta.

dtf

Dr. Cheney's Croup Remedy is the greatest and best croup preventive in the world. It has no equal. Often a few drops have given relief to my own child when threatened with a severe case of croup.

no 2 REV. J. F. EDENS, Covington, Ga.

POPE, THE HATTER,

Latest and Leading Styles in Silk Hats.

KAPPA SIGMA.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Eighth Biennial Conclave—History of the Order.

The biennial Kappa Sigma grand conclave was called to order by Past Worthy Grand Master S. A. Jackson, of Abingdon, Va., yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

The forenoon sitting was taken up by the formal opening and the appointment of a committee on credentials and basis of representation, which made its report.

The conclave adjourned at 7 p. m., and will reassemble at 9 o'clock this morning.

This order was first established at the universities of Florence and Bologne, Italy, by Emanuel Chrysolorus, who filled a professorship in the latter. It flourished most during the Florentine republic. It numbered among its most celebrated members Cosmo and Lorenzo de Medeci, Politianus, James Lascrias, Roens Greggro and others of no less fame.

In Europe it bore the name of magister ad vitam or kirgaith sepher, and took the name of kappa sigma when founded in the United States of America in 1867. The fraternity has thirty-two charters with about twenty active, twelve charters having been withdrawn for reasons satisfactory to the supreme executive committee. Prominent among its adherents in America are Hon. Jefferson Davis, General W. S. Featherston, Mississippi; A. L. Pridemore, Virginia; Lyon Tyler, president of William and Mary, that renowned seat of learning from which such brilliant stars as Jefferson, Madison and so forth have emanated; Professor William J. Thomas, formerly of the University of Tennessee, now pursuing his studies in Germany, and others.

The chapters represented are the following:

Alpha—J. H. Goodman, J. B. Clement, Georgia.

Beta—A. S. Davis.

Gamma—A. J. Price, C. M. Davis.

Delta—George B. Landrum, South Carolina.

Epsilon—M. H. Wilkerson.

Zeta—J. R. C. Wrenshall, S. A. Jackson.

Eta—H. M. Barrow.

Theta—F. K. Farr, L. L. Rice.

Iota—J. B. Gibbs, S. B. Thomas.

Kappa—Charles B. Burke, H. B. Buckner, Jr. W. G. M. C.

Lambda"—J. Kirby, Ed. Kennedy.

Nu—John P. Davidson.

Rho—Robert B. Meaders, John B. Clarke.

Tau—Frederick C. von Rosenberg.

Upsilon—James W. S. Rhea.

Phi—Duncan Martin, W. G. S., F. D. Daniel.

Chi—Frank M. Murphy.

Psi—Gilbert S. Vickery.

Omega—A. Y. Scott, Charles G. Coyle.

*Omicrau—J. Claude Byars, Oscar Tomlinson.

Pi—J. H. Edwards.

The present membership of the Kappa Sigma fraternity, organized in the United States twenty-one years ago, shows a zeal and energy characteristic of the order. Before another score of winters shall have been seen, we predict that every true knight of the star and crescent shall rise to thank his destiny's star that he was allowed to enjoy its privileges, share its benefits.

DURING AN EXCITING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Many men are unmindful of the laws of health and expose themselves to all kinds of weather. Such imprudence often results in dangerous Coughs, Colds, Chest Pains, Rheumatism, Sciatica and other painful afflictions. BENSON'S PLASTER will be found the most reliable external remedy known for the prompt relief and cure of such ailments. It keeps up a healthy flow of the blood when the body is exposed to the ravages of the most inclement weather. Careful buyers will ask for BENSON'S PLASTER and refuse all others.

☞ Send two cent stamp to Seabury & Johnson, 21 Platt Street, N. Y., for a copy of *Instructions from the Doctor*, a valuable household book.

The finest Meat-Flavoring Stock USE IT FOR SOUPS, Beef Tea, Sauces and Made Dishes

Liebig TRADE MARK

EXTRACT OF MEAT

N. B.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's signature in BLUE INK across label.

Sold by Storekeepers, Grocers and Druggists.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., L'td, London.

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THOMSON'S

CELEBRATED GLOVE-FITTING

CORSETS

Never Have Been Equal to Present Make.

More Popular Than Ever.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

Three Lengths—Short, Medium, and Extra Long. Twelve Grades. Highest Awards Granted.

THE BEST GOODS and CHEAPEST for QUALITY For Sale Everywhere!

Thomson, Langdon & Co.

NEW YORK,

Sole Manufacturers

marll su tu th last pg

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BISHOP.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Bishop, Mr. W. R. Bishop and Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Collier are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Thomas M. Bishop from St. Paul's M. E. church, Hunter street, today at 10 a. m. Burial at Decatur Ga.

MEETINGS.

The Stockholders of the Atlanta Glass Company are called to meet at the office of the works November 20th, 11 o'clock a. m., to consider the propriety of increasing the stock of said company, for the purpose of enlarging the capacity of the works to meet the demands for goods in excess of present ability to supply.

J. W. RANKIN, President.

J. L. PINSON, Sec. and Treas.

November 8, 1888. d10t

O. M. Mitchell Post, No. 21, G. A. R.

Camp Fire this, Thursday, evening at 7:30 o'clock. Contributions from comrades acceptable, as usual. Come and bring your friends.

By order of

S. C. MORLEY,

C. M. D. BROWNE, Commander.

Adjutant.

Union Meeting of the W. C. T. U.

For very important reasons connected with our state work, and for other purposes, all the W. C. T. U.'s are requested to meet Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the pastor's study of the First Baptist church. The state corresponding secretary will furnish the state minutes to all members who attend.

Masonic Notice.

A regular communication of Fulton Lodge, No. 216, F. and A. M., will be held tonight at 7 o'clock for usual business and work in the F. C. degree. All Master Masons are cordially invited. By order of

OTTO SPAHR, Sec, FULTON COLVILLE, W. M.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Conservative Ticket.

Mayor—J. T. GLENN.
Alderman—W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS.
First ward—JOSEPH HIRSCH.
Second ward—J. J. MEADOR.
Third ward—A. S. ROBBINS.
Fourth ward—J. S. McLENDON.
Fifth ward—ANTON L. KONTZ.
Sixth ward—HUGH T. INMAN.

The People's Ticket.

For Mayor:
WALTER R. BROWN.

For Alderman:
H. M. BEUTELL.

For Councilmen:
First Ward—W. M. CURTIS.
Second Ward—J. C. JENKINS.
Third Ward—T. E. COLLIER.
Fourth Ward—W. D. SMITH.
Fifth Ward—D. P. MORRIS.
Sixth Ward—J. A. LE SUEUR.

The above ticket will be voted for at the election be held December 5th, 1888.

For Mayor.

The friends of WALTER R. BROWN announce him as a candidate for Mayor. Election December 5th. td.

For the City Council.

The friends of DR. W. M. CURTIS announce him a candidate for councilman from the first ward. Election December 5th.

The many friends of J. PERRY CHISOLM announce him as a candidate for councilman from the second ward.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward. Election in December next. I most respectfully solicit the suffrage of my fellow citizens and promise, if elected, to look to the interest of the city faithfully and honestly. DAVID P. MORRIS.

A citizens' meeting of the fifth and sixth ward indorse ——— for Councilman from the fifth ward, ——— from the sixth ward, J. Perry Chisholm from the second ward and M. B. Torbett for alderman. Election December 5th. tf

W. R. WILLIAMS is announced as a candidate for councilman from the sixth ward, ensuing election. Conservative in all his views and independent of everything and dependent upon everybody.

MANY FRIENDS.

For Clerk of the Superior Court.

MR. G. H. TANNER is announced for clerk of the superior court. Mr. Walter L. Venable, Captain George R. Forbes and Dr. John S. Holliday will be his deputies.

At the solicitation of numerous friends MR. J. R. ORMOND hereby announces himself as a candidate for clerk of superior court, deputies to be named hereafter.

For Coroner.

FRANK A. HILBURN hereby announces himself as a candidate for coroner of Fulton county, subject to democratic nomination, and will be thankful for your support.

The many friends of A. J. McALISTER announce him as a candidate for coroner at the coming election, subject to the democratic nomination.

OLD DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

I announce myself as candidate for coroner of Fulton county. A. A. MANNING.

I announce myself as candidate for coroner of Fulton county subject to the democratic primary, if one is held. WILLIAM McCONNELL.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for coroner at the ensuing election, and will thank my friends for their support. J. M. REEVES,

Of the Police Force.

Having been requested by friends to become a candidate for the office of coroner of Fulton county, I hereby declare myself a candidate for the office, and if elected will serve the people to the best of my ability. DR. F. H. O'BRIEN.

The friends of DR. J. C. AVARY announce him as a candidate for coroner of Fulton county.

The friends of Mr. J. M. KEMP, of Fulton county announce his name for coroner at the approaching election. Mr. Kemp lost a leg in the battle of the Wilderness, Wofford's brigade, Longstreet's corps. Is in needy circumstances and is competent to discharge the duties of the office.

d11 CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

For Tax Collector.

A. P. STEWART is announced as a candidate for tax collector at the ensuing election. td

We are authorized to announce CLEM B. HARRIS as a candidate for tax collector of Fulton county for the ensuing term. td

For Tax Receiver.

To the people of Fulton county—I announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county, and respectfully ask the support of my fellow citizens. CHAS. W. WELLS.

I announce myself as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county at the ensuing election.

JOE L. ANTHONY.

The friends of THOMAS M. ARMISTEAD announce him as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county. td

THOS. OSBORNE HALL is announced as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county, and respectfully solicits the votes of his fellow-citizens.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county at the ensuing election.

JOHN H. LOYD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF FULTON COUNTY.—Fellow Citizens: I have lived among you thirty-eight years and have frequently held office by your grace. I have tried my best to serve you faithfully and am willing to stand or fall on my record. I am now a candidate for the office of STATE AND COUNTY TAX RECEIVER and take this opportunity of asking your support. I am confident that my experience as an official will go far toward recommending my claim, and I promise that if elected I will devote my whole energy to the service of the people, and will give them an administration as Tax Receiver which will merit their commendation. Mr. Jack N. Smith will be associated with me in the office.

Sept 30th eod td D. A. COOK.

Artificial Stone Paving

—FOR—

SIDEWALKS, CELLARS, STABLE AND BREWERY FLOORS!

Improved Felt Cement and Gravel Roofing.

TWO AND THREE PLY READY ROOFING—WATER PROOF BUILDING PAPERS—MOISTURE AND VERMIN PROOF CARPET LINING!

Estimates cheerfully given upon application.

S. L. FOSTER & CO.,

62 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

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IT BEATS THE WORLD. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

A Superior Pulverized Starch, ready for use for family laundry work. Manufactured only by THE ATLANTA STARCH CO., ATLANTA, GA., U. S. A.

Sold by all first-class Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Sold in Atlanta at wholesale by H. A. Boynton, Frank E. Block, Branham Bros., Joseph Smith, Wyly & Greene, Tidwell & Pope, Kinney & McDonald, McD. Wilson. 8p

FULL WEIGHT PURE Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

NEW YORK. CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

5 or 8p fol and n r m

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK NOW READY

EVERY DEPARTMENT BOOMING WITH NEW GOODS

Clothing for Men. Clothing for Boys Clothing for Children.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK EVER SHOWN

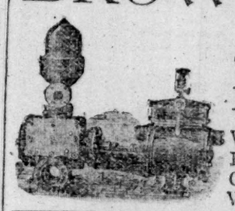
HIRSCH BROS.,

Clothiers and Tailors, 42 and 44 Whitehall St.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

BROWN & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN



Cotton, Woolen & General Mill Supplies

MACHINERY and TOOLS

Wrought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods, Belting, Hose, Packing, etc. Agents for the Cameron Steam Pump and Washburne & Moen Wire Rope. 73 and 75 BROAD ST

COAL!

If you wish the best, most elegant and lumplest grate and stove coal that is mined in the earth, we furnish it. And it is our pride to give 2,000 HONEST POUNDS for a ton, and when you buy from us you will CERTAINLY get it. We also have a large cargo of the very best Anthracite Egg and Nut Coal on the way. Don't buy until you get our prices.

SEWER PIPE, DRAIN PIPE CHINNEY TOPS, Plasterer's Hair,

LIME!

PLASTER PARIS, FIRE BRICK FIRE CLAY, CEMENTS, TERRA COTTA STOVE FLUES!

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ATLANTA, GA.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

THE LINEN STORE,

Corner Alabama and Whitehall Streets, a Full Line of

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THE ONLY

MANUFACTURING CLOTHIERS.

Strictly One Price.

17 & 19 WHITEHALL STREET.

We have instituted the ONE PRICE system. We mark prices on all goods in PLAIN FIGURES! These prices can be relied upon as being the LOWEST, consistent with FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP and MATERIAL.

In addition to the facilities which money and experience secure, WE ARE MANUFACTURERS AND SAVE YOU THE PROFIT which all retailers necessarily pay the MANUFACTURER.

EISEMAN BROS

The Only Mannfacturing Clothiers,

17 and 19 Whitehall Street.

THE

VOL. XXI.

ANOTHER TREATY.

IN WHICH JOE CHAMBERLAIN FIGURES.

A SOCIETY EVENT IN WASHINGTON

Marriage of Miss Endicott to Mr. Chamberlain Last Night—The Bridal Party Leaves for Parts Unknown.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Quietly and simply in the presence of the bride's relatives and personal friends, a few of the members of Washington's official society, and of several hundred of the general public, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Miss Mary Endicott were married at 12 o'clock this afternoon in St. John's Episcopal church. The church was absolutely without floral or other decorations, and an awning stretched across the sidewalk to a carriage step was the only sign of any unusual ceremony. No cards or formal invitations had been issued, there were no best men or bridesmaids, and the entire service was characterized by extreme simplicity. Such of the friends of the family as had been verbally invited to attend took seats in the body of the church half an hour before the ceremony began.

The cabinet meeting was ended at an early hour so as to permit members to be present at the service, and they were in most cases accompanied by their wives. President and Mrs. Cleveland entered the church just before two o'clock and were escorted to seats in one of the pews in the first row. Members of the Endicott family and relatives were seated immediately in the rear, while as many of the public as could find room in the little church filled the gallery and hallways.

Mr. Chamberlain entered the church at two o'clock and waited at the chancel. His appearance was the signal to the organist, who immediately began to play the wedding march from "Lohengrin" and the bride, leaning on her father's arm, attired in a pearl gray traveling dress and wearing a dark bonnet, passed up the right aisle joining the bridegroom, and knelt before the altar. Rev. Dr. Leonard, assisted by Rev. Mr. Granks, of Salem, performed the Episcopal wedding service. Both bride and groom gave back the responses in a firm and audible voice. Prayer was pronounced and Joseph E. Chamberlain and Mary Edicott were man and wife.

Again the organ pealed forth and to its strains the party slowly passed along the left aisle, out of the church and into carriages, and were driven immediately to the home of the bride's parents.

A reception was held at the residence of the secretary and the newly married couple received the congratulations of invited guests. After the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain drove to the Pennsylvania railroad station and it is supposed that they went to New York, although their destination was not known even to the bride's parents. They will return to Washington within a week and be the guests of Secretary Endicott for a few days. On the 20th they will sail for Europe.

WE MAY HOLD IT DOWN.

Secretary Thompson Says the Next House Will be Democratic.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Representative Thompson, secretary of the democratic congressional committee, told a Star reporter this afternoon that he thought the democrats would certainly have a majority of one or three in the next house. They had, according to his information, elected Fisher, in Michigan; Simmons, in North Carolina, and not less than three members in West Virginia. He thought, also, that a democrat had been elected in Taulbe's district, in Kentucky, by an increased majority.

The Vote in West Virginia.

WHEELING, West Virginia, November 15.—Dispatches received this evening by the republican state committee, lead Chairman Cowden to revise his figures, and increase Goff's majority for governor from 76 to 202. A recount in Fayette county gave him an increase of 100, and authentic returns from McDowell make other differences. Owing to the recount these figures are still subject to revision. Later returns give McGinnis, republican for congress in the third district, thirty-five majority. The democratic state committee still claims Fleming's election as governor by 200 or 300, but furnish no figures.

The Arkansas Arrests.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., November 15.—The preliminary examination of Thomas Reid, Thomas Harvey, W. M. Palmer, Wm. Hobbs and J. L. Lucas, charged with interfering with election in Conway county, resulted in the binding over of each in the sum of $1,000. The hearing was before United States Commissioner Waters. The deputy United States marshal started this morning to arrest other parties implicated.

The Republican Wins.

DETROIT, November 15.—The official canvass of the tenth congressional district gives Wheeler, republican, a plurality of 115 over Fisher, democrat.

Cleveland's Majority in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., November 15.—The official returns from the state, with the exception of four counties, which will not affect the general result, give Cleveland a majority of 1,580.

THEY KILLED THE GUARD.

One Was Sent Up for Life and the Other Died on the Gallows.

WATERLOO, N. Y., November 15.—Charles Johnson was hanged at twenty minutes past ten this morning for the murder of John Walters. Two men—Johnson and Caldwell—were confined in the Waterloo jail awaiting trial on the charge of horse stealing, on the day of the crime, January 10th, 1887. When on morning of that day Guard John Walters went to the cell where the two men were and unlocked the door, Johnson hit him a terrible blow on the head with a stove shaker and fractured his skull. They then made a dash for liberty, but the sheriff, fully armed, blocked the way and they were driven back to their cell. Walters lingered some days and then died. Caldwell was tried and sentenced to Auburn, for life. The trial of Johnson resulted in his execution today.

JUSTICE CHEATED.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., November 15.—Frank Anshlag, a German who was to have been executed Friday for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock at Garden Grove in January last, and who, in a statement made a few days ago, also confessed to the killing of John Feugh, a neighbor, in Battle county in 1885, both of which crimes were committed avowedly for the purpose of securing their landed property or money, took strychnine last night and died at 12:30, this morning. The dying man's paroxysms were so terrible that it was almost impossible to use a stomach pump and all efforts to save his life proved futile. Before the final struggle he stated that he had kept the strychnine concealed for a long time in his cell in a plug of tobacco.

A Deadlock Broken.

BALTIMORE, November 15—The deadlock in the first branch of the Baltimore city council over the election of a presiding officer, which has continued several days, was broken last night by the election of Thornton Rollins, who, though a democrat, was elected to the council by republicans, and his being selected to preside over the council is looked upon as a republican victory, Rollins having voted with the minority.